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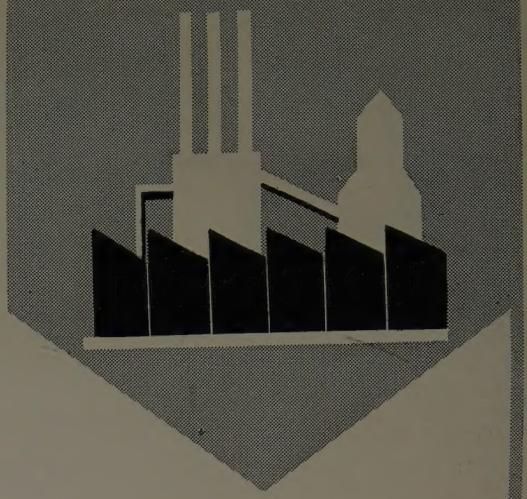

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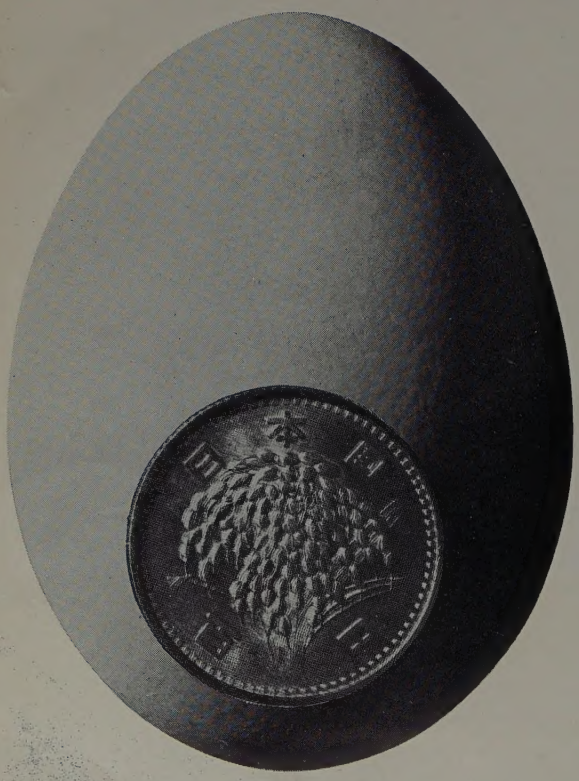

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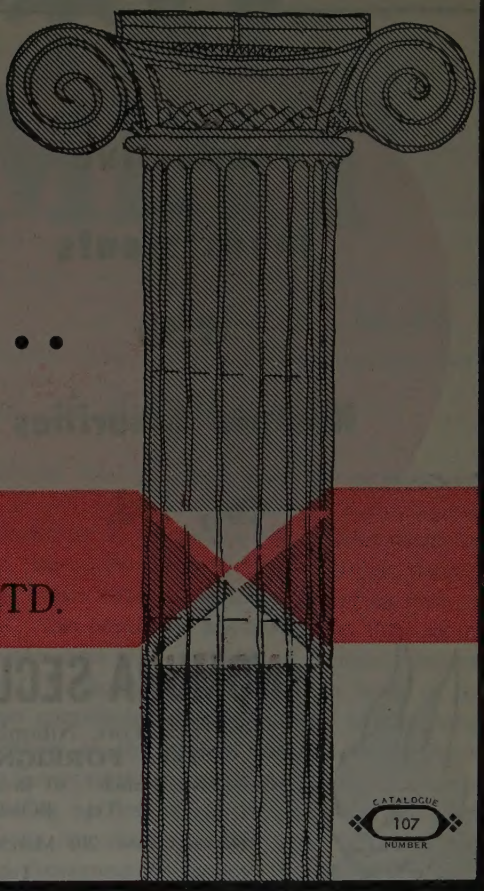

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Review of the Month

IT appears that Prime Minister Hayato Ikeda, since the organization of his Cabinet on July 18 succeeding the unpopular Kishi regime, has been devoted to the endeavor for dispelling the general suspicion that his Government might follow the policy of the outgoing regime.

ELECTION PLATFORMS OF THREE PARTIES

His effort is apparently bearing fruit, as his popularity has been high. The return of the public sentiment to calmness after a round of frenzied demonstrations against the Japan-U.S. Security Pact worked in favor of the Ikeda Cabinet, but what has contributed most effectively to the popularity of the new Government is the modest attitude of the Prime Minister. The effort of the Government to enable the public to become hopeful of the future by taking up first of all the policy for elevating the standard of national living has also created a very favorable impression. To support the Government's policy in this direction, a liberal increase of about ¥300,000 million in revenue (or about 20.0% of the frame of the general account of the fiscal 1960 budget), including ¥250,000 million in the form of a natural increase in tax income as well as surpluses and non-tax income, is expectable in the next fiscal year. Another governmental program for doubling gross national product in the coming 10 years to ¥26,000,000 million (generally known as the "income doubling plan") is also an attractive item in the Administration Party's platform for the coming general election. With the official announcement of the new policies of the Ikeda Cabinet expected to be made at the close of August, the Government and the Liberal-Democratic Party have been making public a series of new programs based on the three basic policies of the Ikeda regime, namely: tax cut, social security and investment of public utilities. The programs so far made known are apparently well acceptable, but the problem is the source of revenue to finance those programs. With the increase of revenue in the coming fiscal year estimated to reach a huge total of ¥300,000 million, similarly bulky will be the natural hike in expenditure.

A large part of the natural increase in revenue, however, will be earmarked for the wage hike for public workers recommended by the National Personnel Authority, as well as for natural hikes in expenditure including the food control account, the national annuity and compulsory education. With a fair tax cut on one hand and a boost in new expenses on the other planned in the government program, the distribution of revenue sources has to be ingeniously arranged in order to attain original objective. The Government aims at accomplishing a long-range economic growth through the production expansion resulting from a swelling demand to be enabled by an increase in income for the elevation of the national standard of living. Since the Government is thus set for a "positive" policy, the financial spending will naturally hike. If the government policy is judiciously managed without letting business to go to excess, however, there is no doubt

that the national living will be bettered parallel with the economic growth. No definite date has as yet been set for the next general election except for the Prime Minister's statement that it would come during this year, but it is generally believed that it will come in November after the dissolution of the Lower House in October. In any way, it is certain that a general election is just around the corner. The Socialist Party and the Democratic Socialist Party are equally busy in making public their own programs for election consumption. The Socialist Party continues to stick to "negative" programs, such as the non-recognition of the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty, abstention from nuclear armaments, rapprochment with Communist China, adherence to a neutral policy for peace, opposition to plutocracy, opposition to trade liberalization, and better social security by suspending the planned production of Lockheeds in Japan at huge costs. Meanwhile, the Japanese public is apparently skeptical of the demand by the "neutralism-supporting" Socialist Party's for the return of Okinawa and Ogasawara without touching upon the recovery of the old Japanese territory in the north. It has now become clear that the public criticism against the Kishi regime regarding the security pact problem was directed not to the treaty itself but to the manner in which the problem was handled at the Diet. The Socialist Party, nevertheless, is still endeavoring to make use of the anti-Kishi sentiment noted in the security treaty turmoil for the expansion of the party influence. The Socialist attempt is based on an illusion, as the Kishi regime has gone and a new Government set for a new administration has been born. The security treaty, the trump card of the Socialists, has already become an old story, taken as an inevitable bygone by the majority of the Japanese people, as well shown in a recent public opinion census taken by the Mainichi Newspapers. If the Socialist Party continues to stick to this old program as the sole plank of its election platform, it will find it difficult even to get one-third of the House seats, far from hoping to take the reins of government. Compared with the Socialists, the programs of the Democratic-Socialist Party are more realistic and practicable. It is noteworthy that the Democratic Socialist Party has clarified its policy for the need of mininum defense in opposition to the Socialist claim for neutralism without defense and resistance.

BACKGROUND OF MIIKE DISPUTE

THE Central Labor Relations Commission on August 10 offered a final conciliation plan to the management and labor of the Mitsui Mining Company for the settlement of a long-drawn labor dispute at the company's Miike colliery. Prior to the final conciliation plan, the CLRC offered two arbitration plans, the Nakayama plan in November, 1959and the Fujibayashi plan in April, this year. In making the last move for the conciliation, the CLRC proposed that the two contending parties were expected not to reject the final conciliation plan regardless of its contents. Although the management was quick to accept the conciliation plan, the labor side has still been taking time for the decision to accept, as the Miike Colliery Trade Union and other labor unions in the Kyushu area, which opposed the plan on the ground that it ignored the basic labor rights, and the executive board of Tanro (Japan Coal Miners Union), which held that the rejection would be unfeasible in view of the trends of public opinion, financial handicaps and other reasons, were pitted against each other. As the majority in the labor camp is supporting the attitude of the executive board, however, the acceptance by labor is considered a question of time. The conciliation plan, as pointed out by the union side, is particularly severe to labor, as 1) it practically recognizes the designated dismissals proposed by the management; 2) it recognizes the fact that the struggle by Miike workers was outside the purview of the normal and legitimate union movement; and 3) it declares that the act of violence taken by unionists in the current dispute has disabled the application of legal procedures by force of demonstrating masses beyond the purview of common sense, and has left evil examples in the maintenance of social order and the future labor-management relationship. The view expressed by the CLRC in the conciliation plan was supported by the majority of the public. The Miike colliery dispute, which reached the culminating point on the spur of the campaign against the Japan-U.S. Security Pact, began to lose public sympathy as public opinion calmed down. At the time when the anti-Security Pact campaign was in full swing, mass demonstrations were allowed temporarily to have their own ways against legal restrictions, but the situation has changed. The Socialist Party, which took the helm of a series of disorderly and illegal mass movements, was miserably defeated in three major gubernatorial elections held in these few months. It was only under the support of public opinion that the CLRC was able to make the epochal criticism of labor struggles at Miike in its conciliation plan. The criticism of the union policy in the Miike dispute by the CLRC is also the public criticism of the struggle policy followed by Sohyo and Tanro. There is no denying that the executives of Sohyo and Tanro were compiled to accept the conciliation plan largely under the impact of the trend of public opinion.

Both the management and labor will soon start negotiations for the resumption of production at the Miike colliery, but the future path is still thorny. The difficulty is not with the Miike colliery alone, as other collieries are expected to enforce personnel adjustment programs involving 70,000 workers in the coming three years. It is noteworthy that the Government at this juncture has manifested its readiness to look after the employment of dismissed in the Miike colliery settlement as part of the unemployment program and the colliery relief project.

15TH ANNIVERSARY OF ATOMIC BOMBING

IDEOLOGICAL rivalry has come to mark many events taking place in this country in recent years. The latest example was the 15th anniversary of the atomic bombing of Hiroshima observed in Japan on August 6 with two memorial rites held under different sponsors in Hiroshima and Tokyo. The first of the two memorial ceremonies was held in Hiroshima under the same scorching sun as on the fatal day 15 years ago. In Tokyo, another memorial ceremony was observed. The two ceremonies, however, were entirely different in nature, as the former was sponsored by the municipal government of Hiroshima

while the latter was promoted by the sixth World Conference against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs and for Total Disarmament. The memorial service last year was conducted in Hiroshima under the sponsorship of the Council Against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs and with the support of the Hiroshima Municipal Assembly, which proved strongly ideological, featured by Communist red flags and raids by rightist elements much to the indignation on the part of Hiroshima citizens. In consequence, the Hiroshima prefectural and municipal assemblies, branding the memorial service sponsored by the Council as a camouflaged "peace movement," suspended a subsidy and shut out the Council from Hiroshima this year. The memorial ceremony at Hiroshima this year, held under the sponsorship of the Hiroshima municipality and with bereaved families of A-bomb victims as principal participants, was a pious gathering. The memorial service in Tokyo, which was sponsored by the Council Against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs, on the other hand, was strongly politically-inclined, as self-styled by Kaoru Yasui, chairman of the council, as a gathering for struggle. The Tokyo ceremony, holding that the realization of the ban on atomic and hydrogen bombs, total disarmament and peaceful co-existence is impossible without the struggle against the clearly-defined enemy of peace, alleged that American imperialism is the enemy of peace. Participating in the Tokyo convention were the representatives from 29 foreign countries. Some of them apparently had different conceptions. For instance, a Yugoslav delegate claimed that the struggle should be directed against all nations possessing nuclear arms, while equitable and moderate views were expressed by some local delegates who have been making earnest and plain drives against nuclear arms, although such views were ignored at the gathering as the "opinion of the minority" The movement against atomic and hydrogen bombs in Japan originated from a local-scaled signature-collecting campaign sponsored by a group of house-wives in the Suginami ward in Tokyo. Hence, it cannot be said that all the participants in this movement are in support of any specific ideology. The Democratic Socialist Party and Zenro, which allege that the movement against atomic and hydrogen bombs sponsored by the Council Against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs is steered by International Communism behind the scenes, held a national convention on August 1 and decided to organize a new body to push a movement against atomic and hydrogen bombs from the purely humanitarian standpoint from next year. The Liberal-Democratic Party is also criticizing the excessive political inclination of the Council Against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs. In the impartial eyes of the majority, it is quite plain that the Council has departed from the original objective of the movement and has come to be utilized for other purposes. The total ban on atomic and hydrogen bombs is the unanimous and common wish of the whole nation. Hence, it is particularly regrettable that the movement is being utilized for specific political objectives under the direction of the Council. The purely humanitarian standpoint alone will make the appeal for the total ban really effective with the sympathy of all parties concerned. Under the policy now propelled by the Council Against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs, the Japanese people cannot follow its movement except Communist sympathizers and direct beneficiaries.

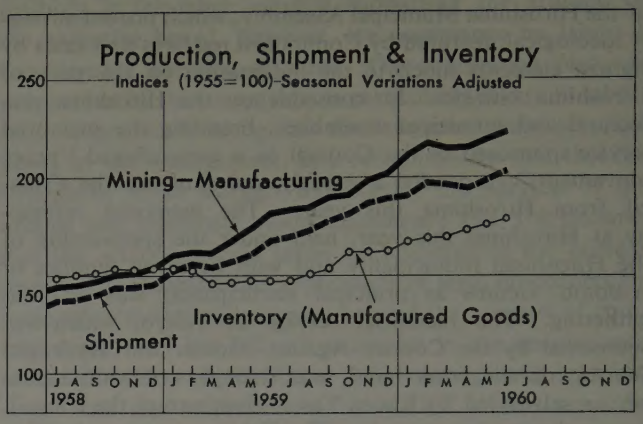
NEW REGIME IN 2ND ROK

THE Democratic Party of South Korea, which won nearly a two-thirds majority in the Lower House of the National Assembly in the national election held under the new Constitution on July 29, elected Yun Po Sun (the old faction) President of the second Republic of Korea, and Dr. John M. Chang (the new faction) Prime Minister on August 12 and 19, respectively. The Democratic Party, the suppressed Opposition under the defunct Syngman Rhee regime, thus won an overwhelming victory in the election, but encountered a deadlock in the choice of the President and the Prime Minister. The new President, however, was elected out of the old faction without much trouble, as the new faction acted in accordance with the set policy to name the President out of the old faction and the Prime Minister from among the new camp. The two factions were bitterly pitted against each other over the choice of the Prime Minister. Kim Do Yun (the old faction) whom President Yun Po Sun first nominated Prime Minister failed to obtain the confidence of the Lower House, and Dr. John M. Chang (the new faction), nominated next, finally won the confidence vote by a close margin. Thus, the second Republic of Korea is set to make a fresh start with the President from the old camp and the Prime Minister from the new camp at the helm. With the seats in the Lower House almost equally divided between the two opposing factions of the Democratic Party and a handful of independents owning the casting vote, however, it appears that the political unrest in South Korea is bound to continue as long as the uncompromising rivalry between the old and new factions, such as that witnessed in the confidence vote for the Prime Minister, remains in existence.

The political stability of South Korea is a matter of great concern to Japan which expects the normalization of diplomatic relations between the two countries, long deadlocked since the Syngman Rhee regime, through the advent of the new administration. It appears, fortunately, that the old and new factions are not widely apart in the basic policy of the nation toward Japan. The two factions are reportedly in favor of the gradual improvement of the relations with Japan through the expansion of trade and the conclusion of a fishery treaty based on the eventual normalization of diplomatic intercourses. In the process of realizing rapprochement between the two countries, there are many and various problems in the way, above all the so-called "Rhee Line" issue and the repatriation of Korean residents in Japan to North Korea. Prime Minister John M. Chang told the press that the "Rhee Line" problem will be gradually solved step by step first through the conclusion of a fishery agreement, but the repatriation problem is destined to be the biggest obstacle in the Japanese-Korean negotiations to come, as both the President and the Prime Minister appear totally opposed to it is as the concensus of public opinion. The South Korean side holds that the repatriation of Koreans in Japan to North Korea is beneficial to the "enemy," as it supplies manpower resources to North Korea. The repatriation, however, is a humanitarian step based on the internationally-recognized freedom of the choice of residence, and is not designed to favor Communism or oppose South Korea. The creation of a climate attractive to Korean residents in Japan to return to South Korea will be the most effective measure for the settlement of the repatriation issue. To let people return to the places they choose is a pure problem of humanity entirely independent from the problem of diplomatic normalization. It is certainly deplorable for the two countries if the repatriation problem continues to hamper diplomatic resumption between Tokyo and Seoul.

Business Indicators

Industrial Activity & Inventory :—Industrial production (mining and manufacturing inclusive) in June continued to bulge with the index (based on 1955 : seasonal variations adjusted) rising 1.8% to 222.8. The production index, which continued swelling until February (to 217.4) began to dive in March and April, but resumed the hiking pace in May (up 1.7%) and June (up 1.8%). On the list of June gainers, machinery, and particularly passenger cars and electric machines, forged especially ahead. Also moving upward were household electric appliances like fans, washing machines, and refrigerators, as well as petroleum products. Analyzed by quarter, it is noted that the onward march of production has begun to slow down. The increasing tempo of production in the first quarter (January through March) was 8.8% faster than the like quarter in 1959, but the pace in the second quarter slackened, gaining only 2.0% over a year ago. The monthly increase also dipped from 30.0% in March (over a year ago) to 23.0% in June. A similar trend marked the shipments. The index of shipments by producers (based on 1955: seasonal variations adjusted) slipped marginally in March and April, but began to increase again from May and stood 2.6% higher in June to reach a new peak at 203.4. Classified by product, shipments in June particularly bulged for ordinary steel products, automobiles and machinery, while textile goods also gained despite seasonal deterrents. With industrial activity still marching forward, however, the inventories of raw and processed materials slipped in June with the index down 1.6% from May, although it still stood at a high level of 97.9 (based on 1955 : adjusted to seasonal variations), indicating that the supply-demand balance has been kept equtiable. On the other hand, inventories of manufactured goods in hands of producers have continued rising for about a year or so with the index for June (based on 1955 : seasonal variations adjusted) registering another leap of 1.3% over May (up 21.4% over a year ago). Increases were especially stiff for manufactured products (above all, electric appliances and automobiles), although coal dived below the normal level. The inventory rate index for all industrial products, however, stood at 89.0 in June, and it does not appear that the impact of inventories has been heavy on the market.



1. Production, Shipment & Inventory Indices

(1955=100)

	Production*	Producers' Shipments	Inventories (A)	Inventories (B)
1959—June	181.1	167.4	168.3	147.2
July	183.6	169.8	170.9	147.5
August	184.8	172.6	171.5	150.7
September	189.7	177.3	176.3	153.6
October	191.4	180.7	175.0	161.8
November	198.2	186.5	176.3	162.1
December	202.4	189.0	179.9	162.2
1960—January	211.4	190.6	183.1	166.0
February	217.4	198.1	188.1	169.2
March	216.1	197.6	194.3	170.2
April	215.2	194.4	192.3	173.0
May	218.8	198.2	194.0	176.4
June	222.8	293.4	190.8	178.7

Notes: *Mining and manufacturing inclusive: All indices adjusted to seasonal variations: Inventories A...Manufactured goods: Inventories B ..... Raw & processed materials: June (1960) figures preliminary.

Source: Ministry of International Trade & Industry.

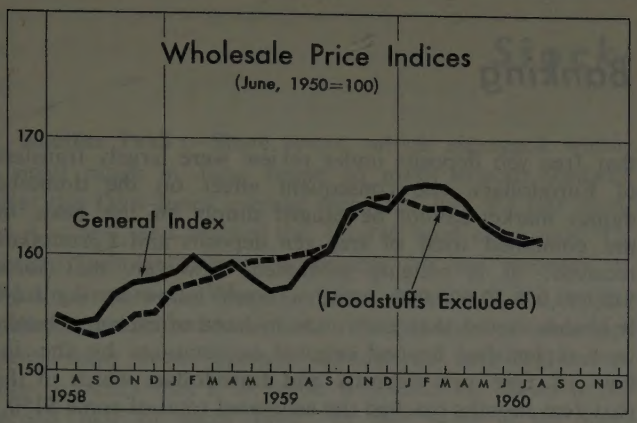
Wholesale Prices :—The wholesale prices, which continued to tend steadily downward since January, began to mark time in July through the early part of August. The Weekly Wholesale Price Index of the Economic Planning Agency (June, 1950=100) registered 161.5 as of August 6, remaining almost unchanged since a month ago, although some fluctuations were noted for different commodity groups in the interim. The foodstuff group rose somewhat due to the hikes of raw fish, pork and eggs because of seasonal spurs, while textiles, especially fabrics, proved stiff, but yarns remained weak. The metals group, on the other hand, slipped fractionally. According to present indications, no drastic changes at the price front appear likely. In view of the existing size of supply capacity, prices should grow bearish but production adjustment operations are helping the market to stand firm. For instance, steel prices, which threatened to dive, have begun to recover by virtue of production cuts in ordinary steel products.

2. Weekly Wholesale Price Indices

(June, 1950=100)

	August 1st Week	Compared with (%) Preceding Week	Compared with (%) A Year Ago
Composite	161.5	⊖ 0.1	Intact
Foodstuffs	162.3	⊕ 0.6	⊕ 0.6
Textiles	76.1	⊕ 0.1	⊕ 0.1
Fuels	167.9	⊕ 0.2	Intact
Metals	232.0	⊖ 0.9	⊖ 0.9
Machinery	186.8	Intact	Intact
Bldg. materials	270.6	⊖ 0.1	Intact
Chemicals	103.5	⊕ 0.1	⊕ 0.3
Sundries	146.8	⊖ 0.8	Intact
Composite (Foods excluded)	161.3	⊖ 0.8	⊖ 0.2

Source: Economic Planning Agency.


Wholesale Price Indices
(June, 1950=100)
170
160
150
General Index
(Foodstuffs Excluded)
J A S O N D J F M A M J J A S O N D J F M A M J J A S O N D
1958
1959
1960

Ultimate Demand :—With production marching and the prices steady, the ultimate demand has continued to fare well. The working population as of May, this year reached 46,000,000, increasing 1.6% over a year ago while unemployed declined 22.0% to 420,000, thus indicating a fair improvement in the employment situation. In the manufacturing sector, the wage per worker increased some 7.3% in the past one year, enabling a 6.8% elevation in the consumption level of the wage earner's household. A Ministry of Agriculture & Forestry survey also reports that the cash income per agrarian household registered a comfortable increase of 11.4% in the past one year on the spur of bumper crops plus the stable prices of farm products. Also perceptibly up was the farmer's income from non-agricultural sources. With the income thus bulging, the demand for consumer durables such as small tractors, autobicycles and TV sets by farmers increased markedly. Another bumper rice crop for 1960, if realized as forecast by the Ministry of Agriculture & Forestry, will lead to the further increase of purchasing power in the agrarian community this year. Another stimulant to ultimate demand is the animation of plant-equipment investments. A latest survey by the Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren) shows that plant-equipment investment by about 1,000 private enterprises in Japan during fiscal 1960 (ending March, 1961) are estimated to total ¥1,450,000 million, or an increase of some 37.0% over the like spending in fiscal 1959, as compared with a 21.0% hike registered in 1959 over 1958.

International Payments Balance :—The balance of foreign exchange receipts and payments, which continued to stand in the black for 28 months from September, 1957 through the end of 1959 (except for a single month), has begun to turn to the red since January, this year with the lone exception of February. In the first half of 1960 (January through June), foreign exchange payments in visible trade eclipsed the receipts by $79,000,000, although the total balance (inclusive of capital transactions) registered the receipt excess of $121 million. Noteworthy in this connection is the balance of short-term capital transactions which stood in the black to the amount of $180 million

3. Foreign Exchange Receipts & Payments
(In million dollars)

	Export Exchange Payments	Import Exchange Receipts	Balance (Visible Trade)	Overall Balance
1960—January	261	293	(-) 29	6
February	280	294	(-) 21	(-) 7
March	335	337	4	31
April	278	288	(-) 9	22
May	317	323	(-) 8	34
June	308	319	(-) 16	35

Note: (-) Payment excesses; others receipt excess.
Source: Bank of Japan.

in the first six months of 1960. In other words, Japan's overall balance of international payments in the first half was kept in the black on the strength of short-term capital inducted. Short-term funds inducted from overseas comprise the credit granted for usance bills for import trade and Euro-dollars received as well as free yen deposits (which started from July). According to the Ministry of Finance, free yen deposits as of the end of July stood at about $70,000,000 (¥25,000 million) while foreign currency holdings as of the same date aggregated $1,550 million, or up $183 million over the end of 1959. Japan's foreign currency reserves have thus become comparatively plentiful. Meanwhile, the increasing tempo of foreign trade, and especially imports, has begun to slacken in recent months with the June transactions totalling $319 million in imports and $390 million in exports, thus barring the immediate fear of the adverse balance of international payments, at least for the time being.

Economic Growth Rate Re-estimated :—The economic growth rate of Japan for fiscal 1960 will register 7.3%, slightly higher than the originally-estimated 6.6%, according to the re-estimate made by the Economic Planning Agency on August 12. The agency forecast also that the steady upcurve of the nation's economic growth will continue into fiscal 1961 with the growth rate for the year standing at 5.5%. Essential points of the E.P.A.'s report are as follows : 1) The individual consumer spending (as a major spur to the economic growth), which was originally estimated to swell 7.3% in fiscal 1960 over fiscal 1959, is newly estimated to increase 8.0%. In parallel, plant-equipment investments, originally estimated to increase 11.7% over fiscal 1959 to ¥2,000,000 million, will grow 24.4% to ¥2,550,000 million. The industrial production index (based on 1955) will hike to 225.6 (as compared with the original estimate at 212.2), up 16.9% over fiscal 1959 (11.8%): 2) The wholesale prices are bound to continue steady, and the ultimate demands (such as inventory investments, housing starts, governmental spending and exports) will increase at the rates as estimated in January, this year : 3) Hence, gross national product in fiscal 1960 will come to stand at ¥13,379,000 million (nominal), registering a gain of 8.7% over fiscal 1959 (as compared with the January estimate of 7.8%). Thus, the economic growth rate will rise to 7.3% from the January estimate of 6.6%.

Money & Banking

Money & Banking :—Money in July was comparatively easy as the excess of financial fund payments over receipts reached ¥10,800 million chiefly because of a fair payment increase in the foreign exchange account based on the smooth influx of free yen and Eurodollars. Hence, funds grew somewhat oversupplied during the month despite the ¥6,200 million hike in the Bank of Japan note issue. With the balance of fund supplies and demands in August expected to grow stringent in August because of the bulky excess in prospect of financial withdrawals over payments in the Treasury account, however, the demand for over-month-end loans proved active throughout July, and the effective money rate on the call market stood high at 2.7-2.8 sen per diem per ¥100, although the market partially returned to normal following the announcement by the Bank of Japan of its plan to buy government-guaranteed bonds in August through open market operations.

Note Issue Brisk :—The note issue increased ¥6,200 million in July, in contrast to a reflex excess of ¥7,200 million in the corresponding month a year ago. Economic experts originally estimated that the July note issue would remain unchanged. The outstanding balance of note issue as of the end of July stood at ¥931,500 million, registering a comfortable hike of ¥150,400 million over a year ago. The reflux of currency to the Bank of Japan was slow and tardy during the first decade of July, as term-end bonus payments continued active and advance payments for quota rice deliveries were also brisk. Although money began to flow back to the Bank of Japan more or less smoothly in the middle decade of the month, the issue gain began to grow evident toward the close of the month, particularly in the last two days, as the week-end synchronized with the month-end, and the demand for funds was apparently doubled. As a result, the increase of the month-end and average monthly balances of note issue during July stood 19.3% and 17.8% higher, respectively, over a year before and attained new peaks. The expansion of note issue in recent months has been noteworthy side by side with the new rising pace of production in May and June.

Payments Excess in Foreign Exchange Account :—The excess of payments over receipts of financial funds during July totalled ¥10,800 million, well in excess of the original estimate of ¥7,000 million, although it failed the larger total of ¥26,600 million in the like month a year ago. The bulky payment excess in the Treasury accounts in July was attributable solely to a ¥22,800 million excess of payments in the foreign exchange account (against the same excess of ¥12,000 million as originally estimated) because of the smooth inflow of free yen and Eurodollars. The July payment excess in the foreign exchange account was also far larger than the like excess a year ago at ¥13,800 million. In other accounts, receipt excesses almost predominated as originally anticipated to curb the further leap of the payment excess in the overall total of the Treasury accounts.

The unexpectedly sizable excess of payments in the foreign exchange account was, as already stated, caused by the bulky inflow of free yen deposits (estimated at $60,000,000) and Eurodollars ($40,000,000). As it appears that free yen deposits under review were largely transfers of Eurodollars, the consequent effect on the domestic money market cannot be gauged simply on the basis of the combined total of free yen deposits and Eurodollars received. It is roughly estimated, however, that some $40,000,000-50,000,000 made a fresh inflow during July. It is thus noted that the funds in hand of exchange banks were replenished beyond original expectations by the inflow of free yen deposits and Eurodollars which in the past few months reached the estimated total of some $150,000,000, although the effect cannot be exaggerated in view of the fact that the outstanding balance of Bank of Japan loans has continued to remain on the ¥400,000 million mark.

Call Market Stiff :—Against this movement of the note issue and financial funds, the supply of industrial funds during July eclipsed the demand by ¥4,600 million, but this was more than offset by a ¥6,900 million gain in payment reserve deposits with the result that Bank of Japan loans during the month swelled ¥4,600 million (contrary to the original expectations that BOJ loans would dwindle by ¥5,000 million). With the demands for funds regaining impetus in the second half of July, however, the call market remained stiff with the call rates on over-month-end loans rising to 2.7-2.8 sen, well above the agreed rate of 2.3 sen in the last two weeks of the month.

Buying Operations by BOJ :—With the balance of financial funds estimated to register an excess of withdrawals over payments to the extent of some ¥95,000-100,000 million in August, the Bank of Japan Policy Board on July 29 decided that the Bank of Japan would buy up ¥50,000 million worth of government guaranteed bonds from city circles on condition that they would later be sold back in open market operations, and this step was taken on August 12. Of the ¥50,000 million funds thus released by the Bank of Japan, some ¥40,000 million were allotted to city banks, long-term credit banks and trust and banking corporations and ¥10,000 million were supplied to provincial banks (at the interest rate of 2.1 sen per diem per ¥100). The action served to ease comfortably the monetary situation, which otherwise would have gone extremely stringent, in August.

Money in July
(In ¥100 million)

	July, 1960		
	Original Estimates	Actual Showings	July, 1959
Note Issue	Unchanged	62	△ 72
Financial Funds	70	108	266
BOJ Loans	△ 50	46	△ 283
Other BOJ Accounts	△ 20	△ 92	△ 55
Note Issue Balance	9,250	9,315	7,811
BOJ Loan Balance	4,450	4,541	3,519

Note : △denotes decrease or withdrawl excess; others increase or payment excess.
Source : Bank of Japan.

Official Discount Rate Down :—The Bank of Japan on August 23 decided to lower the official discount rate by 0.1 sen per ¥100 per diem, effective as from August 24. As a result, the standard discount rate for commercial bills has been reduced from 0.2 sen per diem per ¥100 (7.300% per annum) to 0.19 sen (6.935%). City money rates will be lowered accordingly, but no cut is likely for interest rates on deposits.

Stock Market

Another Peak :—Share prices, which zigzagged within a small range in July, began to make smooth headway after the Dow-Jones average recovered the ¥1,100 mark on August 2, and reached the ¥1,130 level on August 13. Several stimulants were responsible for the recovery of the stock market. Worthy of first mention is the betterment of the economic climate. Recent economic developments have been favorable enough to defy the fear in some quarters that a recession is around the corner in the second half of fiscal 1960. In the phase of the international payments balance, export validations in July registered the second high since the war's termination, coming second to December, 1959, and the balance of Ls/C opened and received in August also stood well in the black. Another reduction of the official discount rate by the Bank of Japan was announced on August 23—earlier than originally expected. Positive economic programs in the policies of the new Government, such as bulkier investments in public utilities, also have served to strengthen the general belief that business will continue to advance instead of receding.

The New York stock market, which touched bottom by nearing the $600 mark in July, began to make a swift recovery in August, offering another support to the domestic stock market. In addition to such economic stimulants, the absence of adverse factors within the stock market itself also contributed largely to the bullish sentiment. The outstanding balance of loans by the Japan Security Finance Co. continued to mark time at around ¥25,000 million, and the multiple of stocks bought to stocks sold remained normal at about 11 fold throughout July and in the early part of August. As another spur, new establishments of investment trust contracts in July, inclusive of closed-end and open-end types, reached a fair total of ¥380,000 million in July with the animation of new transactions continuing into August.

Priority in Share Subscriptions :—With the stock market brisk again, the existing formula of opening new shares by capital-increasing companies to subscribers other than present shareholders has come into question. Two noteworthy events in this connection have been calling the attention of securities circles. The first is the subscription formula adopted by Nissan Motor Co., Ltd. In inviting subscribers to 12,100,000 new shares, Nissan Motor has decided to give priority to its present stockholders, as follows: 1) New shares will be allotted at the rate of 0.08 new share to one old share for stockholders possessing 1,000 shares or more; and 2) New shares will be allotted to present stockholders possessing less than 1,000 shares by a lottery system similar to the one adopted for the redemption of corporate bonds. This formula, giving priority to existing stockholders in the opening of new shares, is the first of such practices in this country. Another noteworthy case is the capital expansion by Koito Electric Manufacturing Co., Ltd., which tried to allot ¥200 million worth of shares (or one-third of its capital) to Matsushita Electric Industrial, its closest business partner. This attempt, however, became abortive when it was subject to severe criticism that it was a venture going counter to the established practice in the Japanese stock market and in entire disregard of the right of stockholders in access to new shares.

ADR in Limelight :—The ADR (American Depository Receipts) system has come to attract the growing attention in Japanese securities circles after this system was recommended by Regis E. Moxley, assistant vice president of the Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, who visited Japan in June, as a medium for the opening of Japanese stocks to subscription in the United States. As proper Japanese shares to be marketed in the United States through this medium, stocks of Mitsui Bussan, Toyo Rayon, Ajinomoto and a few other blue-chip issues have come into the spotlight. It is apparent that the growing attention paid to the ADR system by Japanese securities circles is attributable partly to the poor result from a series of successive visits made to Japan by American financiers this year. Those American financiers, who were almost unanimous in admiring the spectacular growth of the Japanese economy and the marked growth of Japanese industry, however, were non-commital in their approaches to the problem of direct capital investments in Japanese stocks and industry, contrary to the expectations of the Japanese side. Mr. Moxley's advice about the adoption of the ADR system for the introduction of Japanese stocks on the American market, coming at such a time, attracted the keen attention of Japanese securities circles, particularly as the Morgan Guaranty Trust Co., of New York, to which he belongs, is one of the largest of American financial institutions controlling the best part of stocks placed on the U.S. stock market. One of the main obstacles in the way of the adoption of the ADR system is the existence of restrictions on foreign capital transactions in this country. Regarding the adoption of the "securities yen" system, which is urged by overseas financiers, the Ministry of Finance has so far been negative on the ground that 1) With stocks extremely short-supplied on the domestic market, there is no need of selling them on the overseas markets; 2) Existing restrictions on foreign investment, no smooth exchanges of stocks appear possible; 3) Japanese stocks may be transacted at abnormally low levels due to the absence of the fair appraisal of Japan's economic strength by overseas customers; and 4) Japanese enterprises are excessively meagrely capitalized, and the unreasonable concentration of investments by foreign capital may adversely affect Japanese industry.

The situation has been changing, however with the advent of the Ikeda Cabinet, as the possibility has increased for the adoption of steps for the liberalization of

capital transactions. Opinion is steadily gaining ground among competent officials of the new Government in support of the feasibility of the "securities yen," as they take the view that the issuance of ADR will deepen the interest of foreign investors in Japanese industry and pave the way for the flotation of Japanese bonds on overseas markets and that the ADR system will serve as a new publicity for Japanese products.

Transitions of Week-End Stock Prices

(Old Dow-Jones Average)

	June		July					August	
	18th	25th	2nd	9th	16th	23rd	30th	6th	13th
Average of 225 Pivotals	1,024.84	1,061.04	1,093.28	1,101.24	1,112.14	1,104.29	1,097.09	1,121.25	1,133.95
Fisheries	170.80	173.35	174.22	181.91	184.46	185.31	193.86	203.26	209.24
Mining	318.47	329.66	328.10	325.04	330.05	334.67	331.60	340.89	341.67
Foodstuffs	2,335.10	2,410.90	2,459.44	2,493.10	2,514.94	2,493.01	2,478.45	2,532.57	2,557.49
Textiles	585.50	587.96	593.99	595.88	604.87	599.56	597.56	620.51	614.78
Paper, Pulp	662.61	665.02	672.45	677.34	718.34	710.98	692.13	722.47	727.35
Chemicals	565.20	594.54	638.14	649.26	650.56	647.64	646.38	664.74	665.89
Petroleum, Coal Products	2,603.91	2,707.50	2,726.06	2,657.06	2,641.78	2,641.08	2,601.30	2,614.56	2,603.91
Glass, Clay, Stone Products	2,182.72	2,320.50	2,392.64	2,368.85	2,445.97	2,409.87	2,410.69	2,425.43	2,469.76
Primary Metals	311.72	317.10	332.78	337.86	338.60	332.78	333.52	342.78	344.27
Machinery	1,043.88	1,104.80	1,151.64	1,172.51	1,205.25	1,175.67	1,762.71	1,220.03	1,308.76
Electric Machines, Tools	1,098.94	1,142.58	1,208.87	1,224.00	1,213.46	1,192.39	1,186.44	1,220.40	1,239.06
Transportation Machinery	628.34	674.70	700.68	716.58	720.08	730.29	719.79	744.60	751.31
Precision Machines	910.49	904.06	949.05	946.51	951.63	924.63	920.79	946.51	942.63
Other Manufactures	1,817.25	1,819.70	1,863.27	1,864.26	1,886.02	1,816.78	1,809.32	1,855.86	1,858.31
Commerce	1,991.96	2,081.77	2,105.06	2,071.24	2,145.92	2,176.26	2,137.77	2,182.01	2,191.38
Banking, Insurance	747.29	758.39	760.84	760.02	765.57	762.39	753.98	753.09	755.70
Real Estate	3,133.15	3,272.84	3,295.03	3,237.92	3,237.92	3,304.59	3,269.67	3,288.59	3,282.35
Land Transportation	611.97	622.38	615.93	620.37	615.49	624.13	627.91	629.90	629.24
Ocean Shipping	152.78	153.19	158.91	164.59	161.72	169.06	162.93	167.00	164.18
Warehousing	1,145.25	1,194.60	1,263.68	1,326.23	1,296.60	1,266.98	1,220.93	1,253.85	1,214.33
Electricity, Gas	219.33	219.50	213.20	213.50	214.68	216.78	216.61	218.74	224.84
Services	446.70	455.33	450.51	455.59	462.18	459.13	443.82	449.20	456.90

Note: Stocks listed with the Tokyo Securities Exchange.
Source: Tokyo Securities Exchange.

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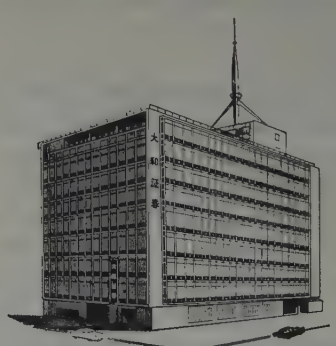

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Importance of Tax Reduction

THE economic policy of the newly formed Ikeda Government appears to be taking on concrete form. This is evidenced by Prime Minister Ikeda's statement to the press on August 7 at Ise that his economic policy would stand on the three pillars of tax abatement, social security, and investment in public works. Nevertheless, this gives rise immediately to the question of balance between these pillars, particularly since stress will inevitably come to be laid upon one or another of the three. Setting an order of priority has wide support, but the trouble is that among those in favor of one particular aspect, there are already definite groups advocating the prime importance of social security, while others believe that public works should come before tax reduction. Consequently, when it comes to incorporating the Prime Minister's three pillars in the budget for the coming fiscal year there will undoubtedly be generated considerable controversy.

It behooves us, therefore, that a preliminary thinking through of the relationship of the three measures would be opportune; while it must be pointed out that sentiment tends to be attracted toward social security and new public works because tax abatement has come to be regarded as an outworn panacea. Even people intelligent enough to realize that this is going too far seem to be carried away.

Those who favor social security measures over tax reduction undoubtedly feel that lower tax rates would benefit mainly those in the higher income brackets. For the sake of fairness it is commendable to stress a measure advantageous to a larger number of income-earners, and perhaps this is why some people think that the only solution is to expand and consolidate social security measures. This, however, is only one side of the coin. In so far as direct taxes go, the beneficiaries of lower rates will, it is true, be a minority to start with. However. it remains to be seen what may happen. As a result of tax abatement private enterprise will doubtless be strengthened, and activity will be further promoted to permit higher pay and bigger employment. Would not this, in the long run, be far more desirable than an inept increase in social security which would increase the population dependent upon state outlays?

It goes without saying that in order to make truly effective any reduction of taxes the methods used must be properly thought out and selected. For example, if by reduction of the corporation tax there could be brought about betterment of the finances of enterprise to increase competitive strength in export markets the salubrious effect on employment would be immediate and tangible. There would remain, of course, quite a number of people requiring fiscal aid. To these it will be necessary to extend the benefits of social security, but the sum needed would be incomparably smaller than when business is at a low ebb.

As for the contention that investment in public works should come before tax reduction, there appears to be some miscomprehension. The reasoning appears to be that whereas tax reduction will result in more spending on consumer goods, fiscal investments will go 100-per-cent into productive activity. Aside from the fact that government and public investment tends to be less efficient than private capital spending, it is erroneous to assume that the major portion of money saved on taxes will be diverted to consumption. Even should there be a cut in the income tax, only smaller portion than generally envisaged can be expected to stimulate consumer spending; and the bulk will, by all past experience, go into savings. Any slash in the corporation tax will probably be directed entirely toward capital investment. The drawback, of course, is that private investment cannot always be directed toward national needs: in this respect fiscal investment is difficult at best. But should private funds become plentiful, it will become easy to sell government enterprise bonds and debentures to obtain, in this way, the same results as with direct government investment.

Since the start of the current fiscal year (April 1, 1960) the results of tax collection have been extremely good. Already, in the first quarter, ended with June, the collection has amounted to 26.7 percent of the scheduled total for the year, and the achievement is 4.1 points better than for the same period of fiscal 1959-60. At this rate, the "natural increase" of tax revenue for fiscal 1960-61 is expected to be in the order of at least ¥100,000 million, and perhaps as much as ¥180,000 million if things go well. One of the reasons for the unprecedented ¥100,000 million excess of government withdrawals as against spendings in August is the notable increase in corporation tax revenue. This, of course, is one of the results of high business activity; but tax reduction should be unavoidable if only to correct the overtaxation that has become increasingly noticeable.

Wage Structure

IN order to clarify the actual wage structure of Japanese industry, the Ministry of Labor undertook a detailed survey of workers' pay for the month of April, 1959, and has recently published the results (1750 pp., 6 volumes). This type of survey has been regularly undertaken each year since 1954, covering a workforce of approximately 800,000 persons in about 28,000 establishments regularly employing not less than 10 workers. These establishments are in 7 major classifications of business (real estate not included for the 1959 survey). Wage tabulations are made on the basis of classification of business, size of operation, type of worker, sex, job classification, schooling, age, &c., and for the 1959 survey special stress was laid on detailed classification of business in order to obtain a more accurate picture of industrial pay. Another feature of the recent survey is the new tabulation of wages paid per hour by operations employing 1,000 or more workers.

All-Workers Average Pay up 4.5 Percent Over 1958 Level

The average monthly pay (regularly paid cash wage) of the average Japanese industrial worker (9,340,000 persons, average age 31, average length of service 6.7 years) in April 1959 stood at ¥17,354, 4.5 percent higher than the ¥16,608 of April 1958. In the case of male workers (total workforce, 6,730,000 men ; average age 32.8 ; average length of service 7.7 years) the average monthly pay stood at ¥20,522, 4.4 percent more than the ¥19,649 of April 1958. With female workers (total, 2,610,000 workers ; average age 26.3 ; average length of service 4.1 years) the average monthly pay was ¥9,199, 4.5 percent higher than the ¥8,803 of 1958. The rate of gain for both men and women was about the same, and consequently the wage differential between male and female workers averaged slightly more than twofold.

In manufacturing, the average pay of male operatives was higher in April 1959 by 5.1 percent as against the 1958 level, while with female operatives the gain was by 4.7 percent. For administrative and technical male personnel, the gain averaged 3.8 percent, with women averaging 4.8 percent increase. In this category, the levelling off of the rise for men is notable. This means that the pay differential between men and women in the manufacturing administrative and technical sector has tended to decrease, but the gap still remains at more than threefold.

Disparity Between Large and Small Operations Diminishing

Disparity in pay in Japan is notable between men and women workers, and also between large and small businesses. It will be seen from Table 1 that the average monthly pay for workers employed by organizations with more than 1,000 persons on payroll came to ¥22,527, 4.8 percent more than the ¥21,488 of April 1958. In the case of establishments employing between 100 and 999 workers, the average monthly pay stood at ¥15,876, 2.9 percent over the level of April 1958, while with businesses employing from 10 to 99 workers, the average monthly pay stood at ¥12,869, 5.2 percent more than in 1953. While the rate of gain of pay in the medium size business has tended to decline, there has been a sharp rise in the rate for the small businesses, at higher than that of the big operations. Consequently, at April 1959, the level of pay in the medium businesses was 70.9 percent that of the big, while for the small operations the level was 57.1 percent that of the big manufacturers. These ratios compare somewhat better than the 100 : 72.3 : 56.9 of April 1958 when the gap between the big and small was widened by the steady rise, three years in a row, of the pay given by big enterprises.

1. Wage Growth & Disparity by Size of Operations

(In yen per month)

	Apr., 1954	Apr., 1958 (A)	Apr., 1959 (B)	B/A (%)	Average Annual Growth Rate (1954—58) (%)
Total Average . .	14,603	16,608	17,354	—	—
More than 1,000 Employees .	17,612 (100.0)	21,488 (100.0)	22,527 (100.0)	104.8	5.5
100—999	13,626 (77.4)	15,527 (72.3)	15,976 (70.9)	102.9	3.5
10—99	10,564 (60.0)	12,237 (56.9)	12,869 (57.1)	105.2	4.0

Note: Figures in parentheses denote percentages.
Source: Ministry of Labor for all tables.

2. 1959 Average Pays by Industries, Scale of

(In yen : *year)	Average Pay of All Workers	Average Pay of Male Workers	Average Pay of Male Clerks	Average Pay of Female Workers	Average Pay of Female Clerks	Average Pays Up to 18	18—20	20—25
All Industries	17,354	20,522		9,199		6,016	8,341	11,398
Mining	20,431	19,883	29,903	8,758	10,598	6,244	11,183	14,671
Metal	20,012	19,022	32,287	8,343	11,174	6,122	9,252	12,967
Coal	21,140	20,519	30,467	9,062	11,218	6,119	12,034	15,867
Construction	16,893	15,440	21,825	7,274	8,991	6,843	8,865	11,674
Manufacturing	16,076	17,818	27,038	7,798	10,583	6,272	8,290	11,233
Bread, Cakes, Candies	10,456	11,510	22,454	7,143	9,219	5,933	7,341	9,251
Drinks	16,604	18,157	26,213	8,188	10,091	5,670	7,928	10,248
Tobacco	21,507	23,831	26,863	17,000	18,368	8,652	9,625	12,035
Textiles	10,332	14,438	25,441	7,359	9,565	5,888	7,260	9,065
Spinning	7,364	11,384	18,830	5,810	7,784	5,291	5,801	6,320
Cotton Spinning	10,242	15,140	28,902	7,524	10,653	5,909	7,346	8,907
Woollen Spinning	11,296	16,334	27,824	8,121	10,389	6,164	7,618	9,918
Silk, Staple Fibers	8,530	12,353	19,179	7,243	7,977	5,522	6,990	8,229
Lumber & Wood Products	10,904	11,582	16,362	5,722	6,686	5,234	6,577	8,697
Paper & Pulp	22,370	22,969	33,976	9,388	11,867	6,359	9,283	12,762
Printing	17,029	18,225	23,370	9,096	10,217	6,028	8,726	12,785
Chemical Fertilizers	26,304	24.927	35,179	12,065	4,219	8,479	9,960	13,098
Chemical Fibers	16,891	16,298	30,237	9,586	12,115	6,840	8,349	10,415
Petroleum Refining	29,082	27,645	36,072	13,986	16,214	8,323	13,130	17,283
Rubber Goods	13,606	16,740	27,013	7,884	10,538	5,815	7,945	10,446
Cement	30,636	30,022	37,885	14,913	14,909	7,036	11,316	14,558
Iron & Steel	25,318	25,231	33,358	11,379	12,670	7,314	11,226	15,377
Iron & Steel Making	28,092	27,812	35,384	13,837	14,242	7,807	12,031	16,135
Pig Iron, Forgings	18,762	19,183	27,242	8,788	9,972	6,892	9,850	14,002
Electric Wires & Cables	22,863	25,165	32,832	10,195	13,271	7,078	9,467	13,297
Metal Dinner Sets, Cutlery	13,300	14,418	22,271	7,538	8,775	6,557	8,344	11,048
Machinery	18,044	17,704	26,123	8,532	9,864	6,504	8,921	12,580
Electric Machinery	16,390	17,242	26,949	8,292	10,865	6,743	8,521	11,342
Transmitters & Other Industrial Ele. Mach.	18,138	17,977	27,751	8,447	10,813	6,596	8,754	11,750
Communication Apparatus	14,700	15,993	25,802	8,111	10,559	6,854	8,421	11,050
Automobiles & Accessories	20,107	19,617	29,451	9,132	11,894	6,747	9,339	13,027
Steel Ship Making & Repairing	26,077	24,613	35,283	13,331	13,956	6,667	10,909	14,742
Optical Machinery, Lenses	16,209	16,564	30,105	8,626	12,057	6,581	8,339	12,005
Watches, Clocks & Accessories	16,207	20,108	29,796	10,089	12,628	6,661	8,445	12,734
Wholesale, Retail	14,330	17,382		8,945		4,198	7,476	10,058
Department Stores	15,469	24,206		10,381		5,747	7,435	9,867
Banking & Insurance	21,619	25.786		14,776		6,298	9,521	13,039
Banking	25,850	31,584		15,204		7,175	10,767	15,027
Insurance	20,979	25,507		16,601		7,553	9,380	11,732
Transportation, Communications	21,700	23,089		12,862		7,922	9,410	12,831
National Railways	22,516	22,671		15,077		8,000	8,118	10,721
Private Railways	23,399	24,039		13,580		7,506	10,015	13,023
Public Railways	33,787	34,380		21,258		13,268	13,220	16,998
Land Passenger Transportation	20,969	24,189		10,131		7,821	9,136	14,314
Land Freight Transportation	17,706	18,452		8,619		7,256	9,566	12,707
Mail Business	21,865	23,107		15,147		6,562	8,122	10,945
Telephone & Telegraph	21,398	24,911		15,050		8,355	8,905	12,361
Electricity, Gas, Water Supply	25,003	25,915		14,914		6,979	10,297	12,844
Electricity	25,544	26,462		14,938		7,016	10,576	13,022
Gas	26,172	27,413		14,743		7,313	10,843	14,359

In the case of six special classifications of business, including coal mining, a special tabulation was made of big enterprises employing more than 5,000 workers (see Table 3). This makes it possible to study the pay level disparities existing among various types and sizes of enterprise. When operations with more than 5,000 workers are compared with enterprises employing between 1,000 and 4,999 workers, the pay level disparity is less than 10 percent with the sole exception of cotton spinning. In the case of private railroads there is practically no difference.

However, comparison between the 5,000-and-above companies and the medium-size 100-to-999 operations indicates the average pay level of the latter to be 60 to 70 percent of the former, while the small businesses employing from 10 to 99 workers pay only from 50 to 60 percent of what the big operators give.

When it comes to the pay level differences within specific types of enterprise, certain disparities are noticeable. Whereas in private railroads and steel shipbuilding the variability is small, the spread tends to be big in such categories as coal mining and cotton spinning.

3. Wage Disparity by Industries & Size of Operations

(In yen per month)

	More than 5,000 employees	More than 1,000 employees	100—999	10—99
Coal	24,215	23,341	16,273	12,868
	(100.0)	(96.4)	(67.2)	(53.1)
Cotton Spinning	14,853	13,129	8,986	8,022
	(100.0)	(88.4)	(60.5)	(54.0)
Iron & Steel	31,217	29,688	23,854	20,331
	(100.0)	(95.1)	(76.4)	(65.1)
Steel Ship	28,219	27,631	19,120	17,435
	(100.0)	(97.9)	(67.7)	(61.8)
Banking & Trust	28,606	26,390	19,422	—
	(100.0)	(92.3)	(67.9)	(—)
Private Railways	24,571	24,416	17,363	16,143
	(100.0)	(99.4)	70.7	(65.7)

Note: Figures in parentheses denote percentages.

High Pay Level of Utilities

Looking into pay levels and rates of gain, Table 4, giving the average pay of each classification of business shows that the highest pay levels are maintained by the utilities—electric power, gas, and water—at an average of ¥25,003 per employee, followed by transportation and communication at ¥21,700. Conversely, the lowest wages are paid by wholesale and retail operations which average only ¥14,330, mainly because of the predominance of medium and small businesses. As for the gain over the levels of 1958, the biggest jump of 5.3 percent was registered by manufacturing, reflecting the business boom and growth of production. Next in rank was transportation and communication. Mining, which did poorly in the interim, actually declined in pay level by an average 0.2 percent. Consequently, in terms of the industrial pay level index, mining slipped 5 points from the 123 of 1958 to 118 for April 1959. In other categories there was virtually no change.

Whereas the average pay by rough classification of business does not reveal excessive disparity of levels, the medium classification of business categories (see Table 2) brings out considerable differences. The highest, in terms of the industrial pay level index, is the pay of government and public railroads at 195 (average of ¥33,787), followed by cement at 177 (¥30,636), and petroleum refining at 168 (¥29,082). Iron and steel making, chemical

Business & Age Groups, etc.

by Age Groups					Average Pays by Scale of Enterprises			*Service Durations by Scales of Industries			
25—30	30—35	35—40	40—50	Over 50	More than 1,000 Workers	100—999	10—99	Average	More than 1,000 Workers	100—999	10—99
16,860	21,491	24,297	26,693	24,923	22,527	15,976	12,869	6.7	10.2	5.1	4.1
18,431	21,553	23,012	23,772	20,976	22,938	16,372	13,940	8.6	10.7	4.9	4.0
17,434	20,881	22,589	24,731	22,105	21,485	16,498	13,284	9.1	10.4	5.9	3.4
19,086	22,256	23,815	24,212	21,125	23,341	16,273	12,868	8.8	10.8	4.2	3.0
15,299	18,519	19,870	21,624	21,156	19,694	17,267	14,645	5.7	8.2	4.9	4.2
16,374	21,092	23,532	25,986	22,685	22,200	15,128	12,390	5.9	8.9	5.2	4.2
12,686	15,553	16,104	16,650	16,686	14,547	11,230	9,443	3.8	6.4	3.6	3.5
15,036	19,320	21,223	24,127	24,949	23,142	16,729	11,484	6.7	8.1	7.1	5.4
17,031	22,226	25,436	31,694	36,344	—	—	—	11.9	—	—	—
12,451	14,924	15,283	16,026	16,243	12,488	10,004	9,169	4.8	6.4	4.4	3.9
7,646	9,772	9,942	10,534	11,771	8,341	7,218	5,779	5.5	6.0	5.5	4.6
12,504	16,421	17,326	18,406	17,834	13,129	8,986	8,022	4.9	6.5	4.0	3.8
14,932	19,839	21,175	22,966	24,901	13,086	10,489	9,671	4.9	6.4	4.2	3.5
9,645	9,950	10,383	10,058	10,085	9,103	8,846	8,340	4.5	5.5	4.8	4.3
11,095	11,869	11,976	12,177	12,487	15,312	11,857	10,746	5.6	8.7	6.1	5.5
19,197	24,849	28,604	31,475	30,671	27,928	18,351	11,974	8.2	10.4	6.4	4.5
18,087	22,745	24,256	26,463	24,677	24,988	17,888	14,998	5.8	10.7	5.8	4.7
20,136	26,050	29,970	33,579	33,325	26,791	21,894	16,796	11.4	11.8	8.0	4.1
15,658	20,725	25,282	29,196	31,658	16,885	17,123	—	8.2	8.2	5.6	—
24,426	32,388	38,764	43,765	43,378	29,622	28,083	17,441	8.2	9.0	5.7	4.6
15,204	20,383	22,912	25,886	25,919	14,205	12,942	13,578	4.9	5.5	4.6	4.0
23,029	30,526	34,265	39,106	43,472	31,121	28,035	—	11.1	11.5	8.6	—
22,171	27,582	30,836	35,098	31,622	29,073	22,803	17,797	8.2	10.1	6.7	4.9
23,312	29,203	33,109	38,369	38,295	29,688	23,854	20,331	9.3	10.1	7.0	5.2
18,698	22,133	23,982	24,807	21,079	24,230	20,384	16,075	6.1	9.3	6.3	4.8
19,633	28,001	34,402	40,846	36,375	28,162	14,871	13,388	8.2	10.2	5.4	4.1
14,524	16,739	18,476	18,093	17,429	—	14,297	12,901	5.0	—	5.8	4.7
17,705	22,332	25,077	27,071	24,409	23,577	19,042	15,236	6.1	9.5	6.5	4.5
16,804	23,257	28,116	33,082	30,251	18,847	14,145	13,438	5.8	7.6	4.3	3.7
17,142	23,700	28,279	33,238	31,782	21,040	15,748	14,128	6.8	8.9	5.0	3.9
16,362	23,360	28,670	33,037	29,379	16,429	13,197	12,923	4.7	5.8	3.9	3.2
19,115	25,178	29,229	32,965	30,461	25,677	17,273	14,440	6.3	8.8	4.8	3.8
20,087	25,732	30,672	34,488	34,362	27,631	19,120	17,435	9.7	10.7	5.0	4.1
18,520	26,689	31,278	33,753	30,139	21,059	14,996	12,776	4.7	6.5	4.4	3.3
21,109	29,611	35,061	37,664	29,007	20,604	11,109	12,608	5.6	7.1	4.1	3.9
15,315	20,436	24,557	27,139	23,330	21,504	15,511	12,334	4.6	7.6	4.6	3.9
15,878	22,628	28,720	35,173	37,278	18,258	10,992	9,405	5.8	6.8	4.2	3.7
19,029	24,132	29,088	32,300	32,412	23,988	18,329	14,252	7.1	7.9	5.3	5.6
21,796	29,395	39,889	47,742	52,155	26,390	19,492	—	8.9	9.2	6.3	—
15,821	20,353	23,337	26,514	27,643	21,361	19,373	13,372	5.9	5.9	5.5	6.7
18,449	22,724	25,906	28,611	30,711	22,644	20,070	18,236	10.7	13.0	5.3	4.0
16,840	21,237	24,701	27,170	31,996	—	—	—	16.5	—	—	—
18,753	24,554	28,257	31,798	33,835	24,416	17,363	16,143	12.0	12.3	10.0	9.5
25,066	32,035	36,035	41,951	51,140	33,897	20,065	14,998	12.8	12.8	8.6	6.6
21,930	25,363	27,647	30,272	27,692	20,441	21,499	20,883	4.3	5.5	4.2	3.0
19,503	19,612	20,908	22,758	22,018	20,626	16,596	15,052	6.3	9.3	5.0	3.7
16,340	21,854	25,317	28,034	30,804	—	—	—	13.6	—	—	—
17,777	24,214	28,656	33,982	37,807	—	—	—	11.9	—	—	—
18,814	24,158	28,321	33,102	35,930	25,893	17,359	16,836	12.1	12.6	7.5	7.5
19,055	23,905	28,364	33,133	37,376	25,547	—	23,902	13.5	13.5	—	13.8
12,178	27,624	31,348	37,472	37,437	28,244	19,800	17,155	9.6	10.1	8.0	7.3

4. Wage Growth Rate & Disparity by Industries

(In yen per month)

	1958		1959		
	Average Wage (A)	Percentage	Average Wage (B)	Percentage	B/A
All Industries	16,608	100	17,354	100	104.5
Mining	20,475	123	20,431	118	99.8
Construction	16,340	98	16,893	97	103.4
Manufacturing	15,262	92	16,076	93	105.3
Wholesale, Retail	13,797	83	14,330	83	103.9
Banking, Insurance	20,942	126	21,619	125	103.2
Trans., Communication	20,648	124	21,700	125	105.1
Electricity, Gas, Water	24,449	147	25,003	144	102.3

fertilizer, steel shipbuilding, and certain others are above 150 points. On the low side are silk reeling at 42 points (average of ¥7,364), silk and rayon textiles at 49 (¥8,530), and others at below the 50-point level.

The gap, therefore, between government and public railroads at 195 points and silk reeling at 42 is enormous even when allowing for the considerable difference in workforce patterns (male to female ratio, average age, and average length of service).

Table 5 shows the pay level disparity between male managerial workers and male administrative and technical personnel in general. In cement manufacturing the male managerial employee averages ¥66,153 per month, while in petroleum refining and in chemical fibers the average is above the ¥60,000 level. The highest average level for administrative and technical personnel in general is the ¥37,717 of the government and public railroads, followed by the ¥33,987 of the cement manufacturers. The reasons for this are size in the case of the railroad operations, and the growth industry nature of cement manufacture. Both managerial and general administrative personnel in the textile field—silk reeling, silk and rayon fabrics, &c.—relieve relatively low pay.

Certain special jobs draw high pay. The average for the electric train motormen of the government railroad is ¥36,046 per month, while with female employees, the highest paid are insurance saleswomen averaging ¥18,753. Lowest paid males are the woodworkers in lumbermilling and woodwork operations, averaging only ¥11,902; while the lowest female pay is the ¥5,931 averaged by the silk reelers.

Gain over the level of the preceding year varies widely, but a jump of more than 10 percent was registered by the average pay of steelworkers, furnace operators, machinists, and certain others.

5. Wage Growth Rate by Type of Works

(In yen per month)

	Administrative Clerks (Male)		Ordinary Clerks	
	1959 Amount	Growth Rate over Previous Year	1959 Amount	Growth Rate over Previous Year
Metal Mining	57,014	3.6	27,427	8.2
Coal Mining	51,584	3.3	27,977	↦1.0
Construction	37,586	↦2.1	19,842	2.4
Tobacco	47,101	8.3	24,283	14.6
Spinning	28,868	0.7	16,634	0.7
Cotton Spinning	42,897	3.2	26,017	5.3
Woollen Spinning	44,293	6.8	24,187	1.6
Silk, Staple Fibers	29,999	12.2	16,653	0.9
Paper & Pulp	54,396	1.5	29,001	2.2
Chemical Fertilizers	58,615	3.7	31,799	8.9
Chemical Fibers	64,844	5.1	27,128	1.4
Cement	66,153	..	33,987	..
Oil Refining	65,665	17.7	31,372	12.7
Rubber Goods	44,683	5.2	23,120	2.5
Iron & Steel	58,859	4.6	31,796	6.5
Pig Iron, Forgings	40,970	11.9	23.873	7.6
Machinery	41,446	4.4	22,722	4.0
Trans., Other Ele. Mach.	50,747	1.7	24,210	3.9
Communication Apparatus	46,515	7.6	22.683	3.3
Automobiles	47,027	2.6	26,415	3.8
Insurance	54,877	6.1	23,078	4.9
National Railways	41,497	2.7	25,792	4.8
Private Railways	47,048	↦0.4	28,256	6.5
Land Freight Transportation	33,188	8.5	18,701	3.1
Mail Business	38,697	2.1	22,072	2.3
Telephone & Telegraph	45,792	4.6	24,134	6.2
Electricity	56,570	4.8	26,197	4.8

Note: Only those industries in which annual comparisons are possible are here represented.

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Highest Gains Made by the Low Age Groups

Table 6 shows that a notable feature of the 1959 survey of pay levels was the rise in the rate of gain of pay earned by the lower age groups. Whereas for the four years up to and including 1958 the average rate of climb was highest among the higher age group of male operatives, at more than 5 percent for those over 35 years of age, the pattern was reversed in 1959 with the 18 years-and-under group registering a gain of 8.4 percent. When this particular group is further analyzed by size of employer, a gain of 7 percent was registered by those in big operations, 5 percent by those in medium size enterprises, and 9.8 percent by those in small businesses. This sharp rise of pay among the younger workers and in the small business category is a departure from previous trends.

In the case of female workers, the gain registered by the high age groups continue higher, the same as in 1958. Consequently, with the average pay of women workers between 18 and 20 years of age used as the base, the index for the 30 to 40 years group comes to 133.7 in 1954, 157 in 1956, and 158.6 in 1958. This trend is probably

6. Wage Growth Rate & Disparity by Age

(All Industry Average)

	Average Annual Growth Rate (%) 1954—1958	Wage Growth Rate (%) 1959 Ag. 1958	Wage Disparities (18—20=100) 1954	1958	1959
Male Workers					
Average	4.0	4.4	211.2	221.5	220.1
Less than 18	3.3	8.4	52.4	63.7	65.7
18—20	2.7	5.1	100.0	100.0	100.0
20—25	2.0	5.6	142.5	139.1	139.7
25—30	3.5	4.3	192.0	197.6	196.1
30—35	4.8	4.3	235.6	250.0	248.0
35—40	5.2	4.5	265.0	289.8	288.1
40—50	5.7	4.7	291.2	322.7	331.5
Over 50	6.6	4.1	258.1	295.2	292.3
Female Workers					
Average	3.8	4.5	116.5	125.3	124.9
Less than 18	2.8	3.9	77.9	80.9	80.2
18—20	1.8	4.8	100.0	100.0	100.0
20—25	1.8	4.0	123.8	123.6	122.7
25—30	4.9	3.0	143.6	160.5	157.7
30—40	6.5	5.9	133.7	157.0	158.6
Over 40	5.7	6.4	127.3	145.5	147.7

indicative of the fact that women are tending more and more to stay longer in their jobs. The pay differential by age in the case of men workers has tended in recent years to diminish.

Generally speaking the pay disparity due to age and position tends to be severe in the big businesses, and less so as the size of operations goes down. As for the effect of schooling on pay, it is found in manufacturing that with both men and women, the lower the education level, the less the disparity in pay due to age. In the case of female operatives the pay differential due to age and schooling tends to be slight, while with male administrative and technical personnel the pay gets higher the higher the age and the level of education to create a wide range of disparity.

Study of the wage pattern on the basis of age reveals that although there has been a definite move toward higher pay for higher performance, correcting the subsistence pay system which was widely prevalent during the post-surrender years, there has been no radical change of the seniority system which gives higher pay automatically for higher age and longer service.

32 Percent of All Wage-Earners at Less Than ¥10,000

Looking into the distribution of workers by level of pay, it is found that the biggest group making up 21 per cent of the total consists of those earning between ¥6,000 and ¥8,000 per month. When those earning less than ¥10,000 are counted, they make up 32 percent of the total. Whereas only 17 per cent of this group are men, women make up as much as 70 percent.

Of workers in their prime, in the 30 to 35 age group, 7.4 percent are in the ¥20,000 to ¥22,000 category. According to Table 6 which gives the age and pay pattern, the low age group for male operatives and administrative andtechnical personnel is tending to swell while conversely a diminution is occurring of the higher age groups. But in the case of women, the higher age groups are growing.

7. Workers Structure by Ages & Type of Jobs
(Manufacturing Industries; in %)

	Laborers			Clerks		
	1954	1958	1959	1954	1958	1959
Male						
Average	29	33	34	29	33	34
Less than 18	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
18—20	6.8	9.4	9.9	0.3	0.3	0.4
20—25	8.1	7.8	9.0	2.9	3.4	3.4
25—30	20.1	20.8	20.4	12.8	15.2	16.1
30—35	17.1	16.6	16.1	20.3	19.6	19.8
35—40	12.7	13.2	12.9	16.3	17.8	17.2
40—45	11.0	9.4	9.4	14.9	13.1	13.0
45—50	16.0	14.9	14.4	21.3	20.0	19.5
Over 50	8.1	7.9	7.9	11.0	10.6	10.6
Female						
Average	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 18	20.4	22.1	21.7	5.0	4.3	4.1
18—20	20.1	15.4	16.4	16.8	17.2	17.9
20—25	29.4	28.5	26.6	43.7	43.0	43.2
25—30	8.6	9.9	9.8	19.2	17.0	15.6
30—40	10.5	10.9	11.6	10.3	12.8	13.1
Over 40	11.1	13.1	13.8	5.0	5.7	6.1

As for the workforce pattern in manufacturing, on the basis of schooling, whereas in 1954 upwards of 24 percent of the male administrative and technical workers comprised primary and middle school graduaters, this low schooling group declined to only 19.9 percent in 1959. Conversely, high school, and old and new university graduaters have increased from the 16 percent of 1954 to 21.5 percent in 1958, and further to 22.5 percent in 1959. Similar changes in pattern are taking place among male operatives, and also among female workers in both office and factory jobs.

Economic White Paper for 1960

THE Annual Economic Report for Fiscal 1960 released by the Economic Planning Agency in July makes a comprehensive analysis of various transformations witnessed in Japan's economic structure in the preceding one year and refers to necessary economic policies to be taken to cope with new developments. The report is divided into three parts—the general survey, the individual reviews, and the specific study of the competitive power, structure and policy of the Japanese economy.

The General Survey is composed of three chapters. The first chapter is devoted to the review of the Japanese economy in fiscal 1959 which, having pursued and successfully attained the three principal targets (the stabilization of prices, equitable balance of international payments, and the improvement of the employment situation), also accomplished a spectacular growth marked by a 16.0% increase in the gross national product and a 29.0% gain in minning and industrial production. The second chapter traces the basic factors which helped Japan maintain the high rate of economic growth since 1955, together with a review of the strengthening of Japan's economic competitive strength on the international market in the interim. The third chapter deals with the progressive reorganization of Japan's industrial pattern which is bound to become necessary in the future in order to retain the high economic growth tempo and to cope with trade and exchange liberalization.

Expansion of National Product

Worthy of first mention is a notable expansion of gross national product (up 16.0% over fiscal 1958) and mining and manufacturing production (up 29.0%) with the consequent improvement in the labor situation. Equally noteworthy was the comparative stability of commodity prices and the international payments balance despite the sharp and swift aggrandizement in production, a phenomenon comparatively rare in time of a business boom. The average index of commodity prices in fiscal 1959 was only 4.0% higher than a year ago while the balance of international payments registered a reciept excess of $ 350 million in the combined total and $ 192 million in the visible trade account. Production in fiscal 1959 rose in almost all sectors except for coal and shipbuilding with construction materials like machinery,

cement, glass and other affiliated branches particularly forging ahead. Machinery industry alone contributed to some 48.0% of the total increase in industrial production in fiscal 1959.

Held principally responsible for the marked expansion of production in fiscal 1959 were noteworthy increases of inventory investments, equipment investments and export shipments at the tempo far beyond the original expectations. Such increases in fiscal 1959 amounted to 35.0% (over fiscal 1958) for inventory investments, 20.0% for individual consumption, 18.0% for equipment, investments, 14.0% for financial spending, 11.0% for export shipments, and 2.0% for residential housing starts. Let us here take brief stock of the growth in those sectors.

a) Inventory Investments: Inventory investments, which made a more spectacular gain in the first half of fiscal 1959, served as a main stimulant to production expansion. Although the rising pace began to slacken in the second half, they still were maintained at a high level.

b) Exports: Japan's exports began to increase notably from the start of fiscal 1959 after a deadlock in the preceding year, and the total volume of export shipments as cleared by customs totalled $ 3,613 million, rising by 25.0% over fiscal 1958. The hike of exports in 1959 was largely attributable to a 48.0% increase in shipments to the United States because of various spurs such as the business recovery in that country, the advance of new Japanese products like transistor radios and the swelling sales of steel products due to the American steel strike. Equally up were the Japanese exports to less-developed countries which bought some 24.0% more from Japan in fiscal 1959.

c) Individual Consumption: The national total of the consumption level in fiscal 1959 increased 4.8% over fiscal 1958 with consumer spending particularly growing bulkier for industrial products. Especially energetic were the public purchases of furniture and household necessities which were some 39.0% larger, more principally because of the diffusion of household electric appliances like television sets and refrigerators.

d) Industrial Equipment Investments: Private investments in plants and equipments tended sharply upward in fiscal 1959, especially in the second half to serve as a chief stimulant to the increase in production. The total amount of plant-equipment investments by enterprises capitalized at ¥100 million or more in fiscal 1959 aggregated ¥1,285,200 million, or a gain of 23.0% over fiscal 1958 due chiefly to the progress of investments for equipment modernization compelled by the intensified competitions among industries to cope with technical renovation and consumption revolution, side by side with the swelling demand on the spur of the business pickup, the elevation of corporate profits and a favorable turn in the supply of industrial funds. Classified by industrial groups, the weight of iron and steel, machinery and chemicals (including petrochemicals) in the total spending for equipments grew heavier to the comparative standstill or decline of that of coal, textiles and shipping.

e) Financial Expenditure: The pivot of financial spending in fiscal 1959 was shifted to public works expenses and social security expenses (like the inauguration of the national annuity), while the increase of investments in branches serving as the foundation of industries (such as traffic and communication) was conspicuous on the list of the financial investments and loans.

How was Business "Overheating" Avoided?

Four major factors are held responsible for having prevented business from growing "overheated" in fiscal 1959. They were:

a) Strengthening of Production Equipment Capacity: In the first place, the equipment capacity of electric power, iron and steel, transportation and other basic branches, which offered major bottlenecks in the 1956–57 business boom, has been swiftly strengthened later with the steel-making and blooming capacity in the lead. Secondly, the demand increased particularly in the sectors with the comparative surplus in the equipment capacity. Machinery industry was a typical example.

b) The Abundant Supply of Man Power: Japan's labor force, which was relatively oversupplied in the past, began to grow somewhat stringent on the spur of the latest business boom. The supply-demand balance of young labor especially stiffened. For all those latest developments, however, the supply sources of latent labor are still abundant in this country, and tne well-planned mobilization of such dormant labor will help Japan dispense with the fear of the labor shortage growing into a chief obstacle in the way of production expansion and consequently inviting the advent of cost inflation, at least for some time to come.

c) Relative Stability of Imports and Improvement of Trading Terms: Japan's imports in fiscal 1959 at $3,940 million (as cleared by customs) registered an increase of 31.0% over fiscal 1958, a gain almost equal to the hike of mining and manufacturing production in the same fiscal year. Such relative stability of imports contributed greatly toward maintaining the equitable balance of international payments. Japan's imports in fiscal 1959 were thus rationally stable for the following reasons: i) The decrease in imports of foodstuffs; ii) The standstill of machinery imports; iii) The restricted gains of imports of semi-finished and finished products; iv) The stabilization of international prices of raw materials and marine freight rates at low levels; and v) Heavier dependence on raw and processed materials inventories in hand.

d) Earlier Start of Financial Restrictions: The Bank of Japan took timely chances of exercising monetary restrictions including the enforcement of the reserve deposit requirement system in September and the elevation of the official discount rates (by 0.1 sen) in December. Such restrictive measures served to quell the fear of the "excessive run" of business and to curb speculative investment activity by enterprises, resultantly supporting the sound growth of business operations.

Current Business State

Business activity, which continued dashing onward until the early part of 1960, has been moving apparently into a stage of maturity based on a sound and steady advance

since March. A noteworthy trend in business recently is the soft tone of commodity prices. Due to the slackening of the increasing pace of demands including a lull in inventory demand, the demands for key products with steel products and textile goods at the helm have grown weaker, and the wholesale prices have been tending gradually downward since the turn of the year into fiscal 1960 (April).

Also noteworthy has been the recent trend of the international payments balance (in the visible account) which registered a deficit in January, February, April and May. The adverse balance, however, was attributable chiefly to the seasonal increase of import arrivals, and the rising tempo of imports is expected to slacken parallel with the slowdown of production expansion. At present, the increase of ultimate demands with equipment investments and individual consumption in the lead is supporting production to supplement the standstill of intermediate demands like inventory investments. Under the present circumstances, therefore, individual consumption and financial spending are major demands which are bound to grow at a comparatively sound pace. In contrast, the increasing pace of exports is likely to weaken in view of the slowdown of the international business pickup. In the phase of equipment investments, it was originally estimated that the volume in fiscal 1960 would register an increase of about 30.0% over fiscal 1959, but the latest developments such as the softening of commodity prices and the tightened restrictions on loans in preparation for the imminent liberalization of trade and exchange have led enterprisers to become more cautious in equipment investments in fiscal 1960. Inventory investments have begun to dwindle gradually side by side with the slackened pace of production boost, thus offering a deterrent to demands. On the other hand, the aggrandized equipment capacity through past investments is bound to swell the volume of productivity further. All in all, the supply-demand balance is destined to grow easier from the latter part of the first half (April-September) through the second half (October-May), but business in general will continue to enjoy a stable boom in the interim.

Motive Power for High Economic Growth

Outstanding among the expansion of effective demands since 1955 were the following factors: i) A particular gain noted in investments in fixed assets, especially the swelling of private equipment investments for plant modernization; ii) A notable transformation of the individual consumption pattern; and, iii) The increasing weight of export sales.

a) Animation of Investments for Equipment Modernization: The total volume of investments in fixed assets in Japan, which had stood at about ¥1,500,000 million in fiscal 1953 through 1955, was more than doubled to ¥3,400,000 million in fiscal 1959. Following the transitions of such investments in the interim, first stress was placed on the expansion of basic industries such as electric power, coal, iron and steel, fertilizer and shipping up until 1955 with secondary importance attached to rationalization of established sectors such as textiles. It was during this period that preparations were steadily under way for the rise of new industries. Since fiscal 1956, enterprisers have become increasingly eager for the absorption of newer techniques for the concrete start of technological renovation, marking the blooming period of new industries and new technology. Such investments for equipment modernization are featured by three specific developments, namely: the intensification of the industrial structure; closer interlinking of related industries; and the multilateralization of processing formulas. In the first development, the weight of equipment investments in heavy and chemical industries became aggrandized. In the second development, investments made in certain sectors of industry were additionally contributive to the growth of related branches in the form of "transferred investment benefits."

b) Brisk Demands for Consumer Durables: There have been no conspicuous changes in the growth of individual consumption which has increased at the annual rate of about 6.0% in the past several years. A notable transformation, however, has been taking place in the pattern of individual consumption on the basis of a remarkable aggrandizement of popular purchases of consumer durables and services. The mounting volume of spending for service professions also has had the indirect effect of enabling such professions to buy more consumer durables and automobiles.

c) Industrial Growth Period led by Machinery: In following the weights of various industries contributive to the expansion of industrial production (mining and manufacturing inclusive) since 1955, it is noted that machinery industry has by far predominated. Even in the single sector of machinery, a transformation has taken place in its structural pattern as the pivot appears to be moving from machinery taking the from of capital goods to machinery in the form of household electric appliances and automobiles, a development stimulative to the growth of affiliated industries and subcontractors making parts and accessories and enlarging employment by branches operated on the mass-production or assembling basis.

With technological renovation getting into full swing, the table has been apparently set for machinery industry, now catering more aggressively to private demands, to take the helm of a further leap of domestic industry. It is, however, problematic whether machinery may continue to retain the high growth rate it has held so far. It should be noted in this connection that the animation of investments for equipment modernization so far has been based on the efforts by enterprisers to fill the postwar "vacuum" in technological advancement. It is also noteworthy that the equipment capacity, which at times threatened to prove redundant, was kept in full operation in the past due to the successive debuts of new products. With the production capacity bound to be further replenished by the continuous progress of active equipment investments, the rising pace of "modernization" investments is likely to be braked. Equally uncertain is the outlook of the demands for consumer durable goods and automobiles. Taking television sets, for instance, no bulky increase in demand is expectable in the coming few

years, as proved by the standstill of the sales in these several months. It will take some time before refrigerators and room-coolers come to replace television sets to play a star role of consumer durables catering to popular demands in the near future because of various restrictions in housing patterns and living modes. Bottlenecks in highways and parking areas will also prevent passenger cars from playing the same part.

International Competitive Power

In the process of such an intensive growth of the national economy, how has the competitive strength of Japanese industry been fostered and bolstered in the international market? In the phase of commodity prices, the price level in Japan has been kept almost unchanged since 1953 in contrast to the approximate 15.0% increases in the United Kingdom, the United States and the Federal Republic of Germany. Comparing the domestic prices with the international quotations, heavy industrial and chemical products and synthetic fibres stand higher, but the gaps steadily dwindle for more processed products. In the increasing tempo of export trade in 1953 through 1959, the world total swelled by 36.0% while Japan registered a 2.7-fold gain. Of the Japanese export gain, the expansion of established markets accounted for 70.0% with the share in the increase of world demands was responsible for the remnant 30.0%. The aggrandizement of international demands in the seven years under review was bound for three directions, namely: heavy industrial and chemical goods, mineral fuels, and high-grade consumer goods led by consumer durables. The hike of Japanese export trade in the interim owed mostly to the increasing world demands for high-grade consumer goods requiring the intensive application of labor. In the growth of Japanese exports, the weights of light machinery, sundry goods and steel ships have been heavy while those of heavy industrial and chemical products have been comparatively low.

As principal factors conducive to the strengthening of the competitive power of Japanese goods in the international arena, worthy of first mention is the economization of raw materials expenses. The curtailment of raw materials costs has been made possible in these several years by the progress of techniques for raw materials economization (as in the case of steel industry), the changeover of raw materials used (like the switching of material gas supply sources for the production of ammonium sulphate), and the lightening of the raw materials cost burden by the reduction of the unit volume of raw materials used because of the elevation of processing formulas. The second factor is the lowering of the wage cost by 21.0% as industrial productivity in the interim increased at the annual average of 7.2% as compared with the corresponding hike of wages at 5.5%, meaning that the relative advantage of Japan's competitive power in the international market has been advanced.

Thus, the export scales of consumer durables like radio sets and cameras, textiles, sundries, ordinary steel products, ships, textile machines, trucks, buses rolling stock and cements have deen comfortably aggrandized, and they have also grown strong enough to withstand foreigh products on the domestic market. On the other hand, some other major products like coal, non-ferrous metals, paper pulp, and agricultural crops have not as yet been fostered strong enough to vie on the international markets because of handicaps in raw material supplies and social conditions, while the narrowness of the domestic market and the technological backwardness have still stood in the way of special steels, machine tools and passenger cars to become equally qualified as the first group.

The attainment of the high growth can be expected only by the economy which may change and renovate its industrial setup properly to cope with the transformation of the structural pattern of effective demands both at home and abroad. The development of the Japanese economy since 1955 has now come to stand at a turning point. For the maintenance of the high growth rate in the future, the Japanese economy is required to endeavor for the expansion of the domestic market through the increased investments in public utilities, the grant of higher credit to consumers, and the elevation of income for the lower-bracket group, and also to depend more heavily on overseas markets. In other words, the time is approaching to demand the increase in exports of more highly-processed goods as well as heavy industrial and chemical products.

Reorganization of Industrial Structure

The progressive reorganization of the industrial structure is indispensable for the maintenance of a high-rate economic growth, but its direction has come to require a fresh rescrutiny with the start of the liberalization program as a new turning point. The fundamental direction of the industrial reorganization should be first based on the completion of the solid basis for the future participation of the Japanese economy in the international competition on a higher level through the physical improvement of industries suffering from low productivity due to adverse raw materials, the utilization of advantages in the international race in the field of light industrial products and lighter machines, and the fostering and strengthening of growth industries like heavy machinery and petrochemicals. To that end, special political considerations are considered necessary, as follows:

a) Adjustment of Excessive Competitions: In view of the possible confusion of trade operations through the abolition of the foreign currency allocation system, steps should be taken to maintain good order in business and industry through administrative measures and autonomous

adjustments; b) Rationalization of Weaker Industries: Industries weak in the competitive strength on the international markets such as coal and non-ferrous metals should cut off marginally low-productive parts with proper relief measures to be taken for consequent unemployment; c) Physical Improvement of Agriculture: Japanese farm products are lacking in the competitive strength on the international markets. Hence, steps should be taken to have infinitesimal sidework farmers leave farms on the one hand and to encourage large-scale and intensive farming; d) Fostering of Highly-Processed Industrial Products: Automobiles, electronics products and petrochemicals, already key growth industries, enjoy high added value ratios and their demands for parts and accessories supplied by related industries are bulky. As essential factors for the fostering of the competitive strength of these industries, the adoption of the following measures is considered indispensable: a) The adoption of a full-fledged mass production system (especially for automoblile industry); b) Specialization and standardization of products and the cooperation of consumer industries (particularly for machinery industry); c) The promotion of industrial group combinations (preferably for petrochemicals); and d) The fostering of research potentials (essentially for chemicals and electronics).

The principal key to the success of industrial reorganization exists in the adoption of proper measures for the movement of labor. What have stood in the way of the free inter-regional flow of labor force are established practices in Japanese enterprises such as a lifetime employment system and a wage system based on service years which combine to prevent the employment of middle-aged, the defects in vocational training necessary for reemployment, and the housing shortage in areas demanding new labor. Hence, well-planned measures to eliminate such basic obstacles are essential. The excessive concentration of key industrial plants in the four major industrial belts also serves to intensify the shortage of necessary facilities including subcontract establishments in such areas. Parallel with the further growth of industries engaged in higher and more complicated fabricating processes and the increasing rate of dependence on imports for basic raw materials, there appears to be an increasing tendency that the areas locating key industries will be at the same time major consumption centres situated in or near port cities. The time apparently has come to map out long-range plans for the redistribution of plant sites so that heavy and chemical industrial plants may be located in port cities with machinery factories situated in the neighboring satellite cities.

With direct restrictions on trade and exchange to be lifted through liberalization, the financial policy alone will come to offer the only medium for the maintenance of the equitable balance of international payments and for the support of the sound and stable growth of economy. With money rates in Japan internationally high, foreign capital appears bound to make a stable inflow, serving to slacken the supply-demand balance of funds and paving the way for the decline of money rates. It is considered necessary to take chances thus offered to rectify the existing higher level of interest rates on short-term loans for the eventual normalization of the money rate structure. In parallel, monetary institutions are also required to rationalize management, lower the money rates on deposits and adjust interest yields. Enterprisers on their part are also called upon to awake to the increasing need of replenishing net worth. Such should be the keynote of the measures to be taken for coping with the imminent liberalization of trade and exchange.

Conclusion

The Japanese economy today is in the process of technological renovation and consumption revolution, and is expected to continue a high-tensioned growth in the form of industrial development with machinery at the helm. There is no denying, however, that the Japanese economy, which succeeded in making an advance at a high pitch without the excessive run of business in fiscal 1959, is destined to stand on "a landing" before another march onward in the future. To cope with the situation, Japan is required to endeavor for the maintenance of the economic growth rate through the positive and speedy development of machinery industry as the pivot. To attain this goal, it is considered essential for Japan to redouble efforts for the increase of investments in public utilities and the further expansion of export trade The expansion of investments in public utilities is a prerequisite to the development of industry and the elevation of living standards. It is also necessary to strengthen the competitive power of goods requiring intensive labor operations based on new technology in addition to traditional Japanse specialties like textiles and sundry goods side by side with the endeavor for the increase of exports of highly-processed items like heavy machinery and chemical goods which are responsible partly for the aggrandizement of international demands.

Equally important for the retention of the high growth rate of the Japanese economy to push modernization of low-productivity sectors such as agriculture and small industry. Such an endeavor will also serve for the abolition of the dual structure of the national economy. To undertake the progressive reorganization of the industrial structure while undertaking to propel trade liberalization is not necessarily an easy attempt. Hence, the role of Government in the enforcement of the economic policy is bound to become increasingly important. Economic circles in general are also called upon to tackle this gigantic problem with greater zeal and enthusiasm.

Group Affiliation by Trade Firms (II)

Nichimen Jitsugyo

Boosting of Domestic and Non-Textile Business

From since before the war, Nichimen has been known as one of the Big Five cotton and textile merchants, and has grown mainly on the strength of overseas trade. In prewar times, 80 percent of its staff were stationed abroad, and it was said that only the aged and women could be seen in its home offices. War and the surrender confined its activities to the narrow domestic market for some time; but its inherent capabilities have caused it to develop subsequently as a powerful general merchant ranking just below the Big Four.

14. Nichimen Jitsugyo's Securities Holdings
(As of March, 1960; values in ¥ million)

Name of Stock	Number of Shares Owned	Value as per Balance Sheet
Banking and Finance		
Bank of Tokyo	1,664	86
Sanwa Bank	1,500	76
Kangyo Bank	900	47
Mitsubishi Bank	500	33
Daiwa Bank	580	26
Sumitomo Trust & Banking	320	16
Sumitomo Bank	320	14
Fuji Bank	264	12
Saitama Bank	200	11
Dai-Ichi Bank	192	9
Tokai Bank	140	7
Industrial Bank	100	5
and 6 others	165	8
Subtotal	6,844	349
Insurance		
Sumitomo Marine & Fire	276	13
and 2 others	16	0.7
Subtotal	292	14
Textiles		
Nippon Rayon	1,819	166
Nisshin Spinning	592	100
Alaska Pulp*	87	48
Nitto Spinning	218	16
Hamaguchi Dyeing	300	15
Kureha Spinning	150	12
Daiichi Spinning	160	10
Toho Rayon	118	10
Kokoku Rayon & Pulp	104	8
and 37 others	733	59
Subtotal	4,281	442
Foodstuff		
Nikka Yushi	875	52
and 10 others	217	17
Subtotal	1,092	69
Heavy Industry		
Hitachi Shipbuilding	1,500	85
Osaka Steel	630	71
Fuji Rolling Stock	500	52
Nisshin Steel	900	50
Howa Mfg.	300	22
Tokai Iron & Steel*	40	20
Meidensha	225	13
Amagasaki Steel	100	9
Fuji Iron & Steel and 4 others	180	8
Subtotal	58	35
Transportation, Communication		
Daido Line	4,428	333
Yamashita Line	840	56
NYK Line	600	29
OSK Line	525	29
First Shipping	370	20
Shinnippon Line	240	16
Kawasaki Line	200	11
and 18 others	120	5
Subtotal	182	20
Real Estate, Warehousing		
32 companies	146	23
Miscellaneous		
Sekisui Chemical	300	34
Nitto Metal Mining	300	31
Amatsuji Steel Ball	300	25
Maruzen Oil	200	24
Azuma Chemical Mfg.	200	18
Arabia Oil*	30	15
Nippon Synthetic Rubber**	15	15
Nitto-Bolivia*	20	10
Kusuda Office Machines	100	5
Yamanouchi Rubber Mfg.	100	5
Daiwa Securities	100	5
and 32 others	381	44
Subtotal	2,046	232
Grand Total	22,207	1,646

Notes:—Named are blocks of more than 100,000 shares.
* per value, ¥500, ** per value, ¥1,000

Because its forte is international trade of its gross of ¥124,400 million achieved during the term ended March 1960, 24.65 per cent was due to export sales, 27.61 percent to import, and 4.49 percent to overseas business to make its international business 56.75 percent of its total. (58.38 percent for the term ended September 1959.) This ratio is about the reverse of those of C. Itoh or Marubeni-Iida. Its overseas operations earnings came, in the term ended March 1960, to ¥5,587 million, higher than Mitsui Bussan's similar take, indicating Nichimen's strength as an international trader.

On the other hand it is still weak in domestic business. Toward the end of last term Nichimen amalgamated Tazuki, through the good offices of the Sanwa Bank, to strengthen its domestic textile distribution system; and various other actions are being taken to implement the policy of bigger domestic sales.

To this end, effort must go into boosting of non-textile business, for since textiles depend largely on imported raw materials, a bigger slice of the non-textile market naturally tends to expand domestic transactions.

In the case of Nichimen, the proportion of total sales taken up by non-textiles stood, in the term ended September 1959, at 42.3 percent, and at 42.3 percent for the last term. This is a lower ratio than Marubeni's 51 percent, but higher than C. Itoh's 39 percent. Nichimen's progress toward general merchandising is relatively good among the Big Five cotton and textiles firms, and it is now nearing the 50 percent non-textile target it has set for itself.

Ties with Sanwa Bank Growing Stronger

In addition to dependence on the Bank of Tokyo from since before the war, Nichimen recently has turned more and more to the Sanwa Bank, one of the top four city banks. It has been through this bank that Nichimen has established special connections with Nitto Chemical, Nitto Metal Industry, Dainippon Sugar, Hitachi Shipbuilding, Maruzen Oil, and others.

The principal security holdings of Nichimen at March 31, 1960 were as shown in Table 14. Subsequently, up to June 10, it had purchased a million shares of Yawata Iron and Steel, 500,000 shares of Omi Kenshi, 200,000 million shares of Maruzen Oil, 300,000 shares of Toto Steel, 200,000 shares of Boki Manufacturing, 400,000 shares of Kurashiki Spinning, 200,000 shares of Nitto Chemical, 300,000 shares of Hitachi Shipbuilding, and others, together worth about ¥400 million.

Relations are close with such heavy and chemical industry operations as Hitachi Shipbuilding, Fuji Iron and Steel, Meidensha, and Amagasaki Steel, while it is becoming close also to Yawata Iron and Steel, and Toto Steel. Ties were established, through stockholding and assignment of management personnel, with Fuji Rolling Stock in connection with the Balu Chaung power transmission line project.

15. Nichimen Jitsugyo Affiliates, March 31, 1960

Name of Company	Number of Shares Held (In 1,000)	Percentage of Shares Outstaning
Nichimen Textile Mfg.	355	98.6
Katsushiro Shokai	60	100
Fundo Shoji*	10	100
Nichimen Kosan*	25	100
Nichimen Sizing*	20	100
Daiichi Loom Products*	20	66.6
Tsuruzaki Pulp	450	100
Yahata Lumbermilling	6.4	53.3
Rakuto Loom Products	10	50
Hiroshima Synthetics Spinning	126	70
Daimen Shoji	720	56
Hansei Spinning	12	60
Kyowa Leather	600.4	12
Ito Isamu	200	40
Taiwa Shoji	40	33
Takada Shokai	2,500	46
Mitsu Spinning	40	33
Aritsune Textile Mfg.	13	81
Nisshin Raw Cotton	4	66.6
Maeda Shoten	6	66.6
Murakami Shokai	2.2	55
Dohama Building	12	66.6
Shimada	6	75
Fukui Synthetics Weaving	18	100
Yamamoto Weaving	6	66.6
Hirota Knitting	400	66.6
Nichimen Real Estate	5	100
Fukushima Sizing	5	50
Seibu Kogyo	2	100
Osaka Tazuki Shoji	40	40
Kanazawa Sizing	0.2	66.6
Sanzen Papermill	416.6	13.8
Showa Sugar	7.3	81.8
Sanyo Sugar	0.6	37.5
Ueda Shoten	3	18.7
Rakuto Tire	15	33.3
Distrome	12.2	49
Kono Automatic Loom	2	100
Total	6,171.2	

Although Nichimen is not connected with any of the atomic power groups it is a participant in the Hitachi-Iino Atomic Ship Study Group. At the time of the bidding for the Kansai experimental reactor contract, Nichimen was a bidder jointly with Hitachi and Allis-Chalmers. It has also negotiated for importation of Cobalt-60 from the Soviet Union. It is lagging somewhat in the petrochemicals field; but it has connections, through the Sanwa Bank, with Maruzen Oil, Osaka Soda, Sekisui Chemical and several others, so it has an established bridgehead.

In the textiles field, Nichimen is making efforts to expand its domestic operations, and besides amalgamation of Tazuki, it is forming its own groups of small weavers in various parts of the country under the name Nichimenkai.

The principal affiliates of Nichimen are listed in Table 15, and it will be seen that textile operations are predominant.

It is expected that Nichimen's investment account (¥2,800 million-worth of securities at March 31, 1960) will rapidly expand in line with the moves to strengthen its group affiliations. To improve its finances, it has received as managing director the former head of the Bank of Japan's Foreign Exchange Bureau; and it is predicted that its ties with Sanwa Bank will become increasingly closer.

Toyo Menka

Over-Emphasis on Import-Export and Textiles

The history of Toyo Menka's development is very much like that of Nichimen, with principal effort concentrated in the cotton business. Because of this background, it still tends to lean excessively toward textiles and overseas transactions, although considerable effort has gone into build-up of non-textile business. The ratio of textile to non-textile business in the ¥122,000 million in sales for the term ended March 31, last, was 63:37, while the ratio of domestic to foreign business was 46:54. While all the trading firms are endeavoring to expand their import-export operations to take advantage of the situation created by liberalization of trade and exchange, Toyo Menka will at the same time be forced to strengthen its domestic operations.

Actively Buying into Various Businesses

As with Nichimen Jitsugyo and Gosho, Toyo Menka top management realizes that among the traditional cotton merchants both Marubeni-Iida and C. Itoh are far ahead, and it is admitted that slowness in forming group affiliations and weakness of domestic operations are the main causes. Recently, therefore, Toyo Menka has been actively promoting formation of its own group of related enterprises. Whereas at the end of September 1959 Toyo Menka's securities holdings totalled ¥2,357 million, this level was boosted so that at the end of March this year the books showed ¥2,820 million, and steady increase is expected. Stock acquisitions for the purpose of strengthening group ties, made since October 1959 up to June 10, 1960, total 3,740,000 shares, valued at some ¥338 million.

Notable among recent stock acquisitions is the purchase of 500,000 shares of Tokai Bank to boost the amount of

16. Principal Securities Holdings of Toyo Menka, Acquired Since October 1959

Name of Stock	At Sept. 30 1959 (In 1,000)	At June 20, 1960 (In 1,000)	Remarks
Mitsui Bank	260	532	260 (R)
			12 (N)
Fuji Bank	310	620	310 (R)
Bank of Tokyo	203	203	
Sumitomo Bank	200	200	
Sanwa Bank	170	340	170 (R)
Tokai Bank	400	900	500 (N)
Daiwa Bank	183	366	183 (R)
Daiichi Bank	176	176	
Kangyo Bank	80	180	100 (R)
Bank of Kobe	65	65	
Kyowa Bank	320	320	
Hokkaido Development Bank	80	80	
Mitsui Trust Bank	240	240	
Sumitomo Trust Bank	200	200	
Yasuda Trust Bank	240	240	
Taisho Marine & Fire	120	120	
Nikko Securities	400	400	
Yamaichi Securities	200	200	
Nomura Securities	160	160	
Daiwa Securities	100	100	
Minsei Spinning	672	740	67 (SD)
Nitto Spinning	245	500	255 (N)
Nippon Rayon	360	500	140 (CH)
Kokoku Rayon & Pulp	260	260	
Nippon Sen'i	2,410	2,531	121 (SD)
Saitama Spinning	100	100	
Daiichi Spinning	100	100	
Shinnaigai Cotton	100	100	
Kureha Spinning***	—	300	(CH)
Fuji Spinning***	—	150	(CH)
Shikishima Spinning***	—	100	(N)
Hirata Spinning***	—	100	(N)
Kurashiki Spinning***	—	200	(N)
Omi Kenshi***	—	500	
Daiwa Spinning***	—	△100	(N)
Nippon Yakin	420	420	
Nisshin Steel	500	750	250 (R)
OM Spinning Machine	600	600	
Meidensha	473	473	
Fuji Iron & Steel	473	756	284 (R)
Kawasaki Iron & Steel***	1,030	1,576	546 (R)
Koyo Precision Mfg.***	250	500	250 (R)
Sasebo Shipbuilding***	500	500	
Yodogawa Steel***	100	100	
Yawata Iron & Steel***	—	500	(N)
Teikoku Chemical Mfg.	100	100	
Kumazawa Oil Refining	365	365	
Sekisui Chemical***	300	450	150 (R)
Asahi Chemical	△ 76	122	46 (R)
Maruzen Oil***	100	200	100 (R)
Nippon Catalyzer***	—	50	(N)
Niigata Sulphuric Acid***	—	20	(N)
Nippon Rolled Copper***	—	50	(CH)
Enshu Loom***	—	50	(CH)
Nippon Flourmilling***	—	150	(CH)
Nichiro Fishery***	1,000	1,000	
Toho Gas***	—	200	(N)
NYK Line	200	200	
Mitsui Line	100	100	
Mitsui Warehouse	50	300	200 (CH)
Shinnippon Nitrogen	—	100	(N)
Kanegafuchi Chemical	—	50	(N)

The Shares Listed Below Not Marketed. Handled by Toyo Menka Operations Div.			
Teikoku Chemical Mfg.	470	470	
Sanyo Fats & Oils	1,390	1,390	
Santai Chemical Mfg.	637	637	
Tomen Spinning	4,000	4,000	
Toraya Sen'i	646	707	61 (P)
Yagi Weaving	200	200	
Tomen Koguchi	132	132	
Izumi Spinning	176	320	144 (P)
Toyo Chemical Fibers*	70	70	
Toshin Koeki**	△ 40	40	
Tomen Coal	20	20	
Toyusha*	2	2	
Toyo Vitamin	150	150	
Tomen Sogo Sizing*	19	19	
Tokyo Hardbord*	100	100	
Toyo Cold Storage	36	36	
Abe Trading	120	120	
Toyo Explosives Sales	3	3	
Nippon Lindberg*	6	6	
Kogo Trading*	10	10	
Iwao	100	100	
Aji-no-Sekai	100	100	
Tansho	27	27	
Sumiyu	600	600	
Tosen Tricot	20	20	
Kanto Gas Appliances	200	200	
Hiroshima Cannery*	—	20	
Yamamoto Fishnet*	2	2	
Tokai Rayon***	17	80	4 (SD) 60 (CH)
Ishikawa-Ken Fishnet	550	550	
Nippon Steel Products	100	100	
Nichiwa Sangyo	160	160	
Osaka Steel Products***	200	200	
Tokai Iron & Steel****	50	50	
Alaska Pulp	20	167	87 (N) 61 (R)
Kamitsu Mfg.	60	90	30 (R)
Sanwa Starch*	—	4	(N)
Nippon Imported Liquors	—	240	
Ishimitsu Hideo Shoten****	2	4	2 (R)
Oda Securities	200	200	
Yamaguchi Gen	500	500	
Osaka Wholesale Clothing	200	200	
Kitani Shoten	100	100	
Koyo Clothing	—	20	(R)
Tokyo Wool Weaving Promotion*	—	3	(F)
Marutan	—	10	(R)
Kokko Marine Transport****	—	40	(R)
Yokoyama Shoten*	—	3	(F)

Notes:—*** Acquired for purpose of group affiliation, no personnel assignments known. * par value, ¥500; ** value, ¥100; (R) recapitalization issue, (N) new acquisition, (CH) cross holdings. (SD) stock dividend, (P) market purchase, (F) formation subscription.

this particular stock to 900,000 shares. Tokai Bank now holds 300,000 shares of Toyo Menka, so the relations between the two organizations are close. Heretofore, Toyo Menka has tended to be hamstrung by lack of funds. Now with ties established with Tokai Bank, ranking fifth among the city banks in funds supply, in addition to the Mitsui Bank, Toyo Menka can expect more plentiful financing as well as closer ties with enterprises in the Nagoya area.

In Table 16 are marked those stock acquisitions undertaken to strengthen group affiliations. In addition to purchases of Omi Kenshi and Kureha Spinning shares, there were newly acquired 500,000 shares of Yawata Steel, 50,000 shares of Nippon Catalyzer, 20,000 shares of Niigata Sulphuric Acid, 200,000 shares of Toho Gas, 100,000 shares of Shinnippon Nitrogen, and 50,000 shares of Kanegafuchi Chemical, as well as blocks of shares of Nippon Rolled Copper, Enshu Mfg., Nippon Flourmilling, Mitsui Warehouse, and others, mainly in the form of interlocking holdings.

In the area of new industries, in addition to participation in the Hitachi-Iino Atomic Ship Study Group, Toyo Menka has applied for membership in the Mitsui Atomic Power Group.

Among its overseas activities are the establishment, jointly with Maruzen Oil and foreign interests, of the Maruzen-Toyo Oil Company, and the setting up of the Tomen-Feather Sewing Machine Company in Ireland.

Paralleling Toyo Menka's tie-ups with big manufacturers and its promotion of overseas activities is its continued fostering of affiliated operations through stock subscriptions and other forms of aid. Generally speaking, these ancillary businesses are in the black. Toyo Menka also pioneered in group formation of fabric dealers in the domestic market. As a model case it formed the Sohokai with participation of 20-odd large wholesale firms; then it went ahead with Tomenkai groups in Senshu, Hamamatsu, Nagoya, Okayama, Wakayama, Imabari, and other places, to promote sales through close coordination of prime manufacturer, weaver, processor, and distributor. With the help of the Tokai Bank, the group affiliations development of Toyo Menka, which to date has tended to lag, will doubtless be speeded up.

Gosho

More Non-Textile and Domestic Business

Even Gosho, the most laggard of all Osaka cotton firms in the race to diversify, has been making progress, and was able, for the term ended September 1959 to declare a dividend of 8 percent. From a sales volume of ¥53,-100 million for that term, there was a jump to ¥60,900 million for the term ended March 31, 1960. Non-textile business increased from the 36.8 percent of the total for the September 1959 term, to 38.4 percent. This is about as good as C. Itoh is doing. As for the ratio of domestic to foreign business, the proportion now stands at about 43 : 57, similar to the showings of Nichimen Jitsugyo and Toyo Menka. The targets, in either case, are 50 : 50.

In the actions to line up group affiliates, Gosho is also behind the others. At March 31, 1960 its securities holding amounted to only ¥942 million. However, intensive efforts are being made to meet the requirements posed by liberalization.

17. More Important of Gosho Securities Holdings, at September 30, 1959

Name of Stock	Number of Shares Held (In 1,000)	Value as per Balance Sheet (In ¥ million)
Daiwa Bank	360	22.2
Bank of Tokyo	225	12.1
Sumitomo Trust Bank	300	15
Tokai Bank	200	11.3
Sumitomo Bank	100	5.7
Hitachi Shipbuilding	100	6.5
Nitto Spinning	120	9.6
Mukojima Spinning	100	5
Daio Papermill	435	25.9
Sanyo Pulp	103	11
Osaka Kiko	150	7.4
Toyo Rubber	105	9.2
Osaka Yogyo	149	3.8
Kawasaki Iron & Steel	265	13.8
Fuji Iron & Steel	225	13.2
Toto Steel	250	10
and 52 others		
Total	4,447	278
Above holdings non-permanent. Holdings listed below are investments in operations.		
Tokyo Sen'i Kogyo	100	5
Tohoku Wool Fabric	147	5.8
Nagoya Spinning	251	12.5
Tokyo Hides & Leather	200	10
Maruni Oil Refining	257	12.8
Sanko Steamship	100.5	7
Nissan Steamship	375	23
Yamashita Steamship	300	18
OSK Line	280	14.6
Shinnippon Line	250	13
Iino Marine Transport	200	15.6
and 86 others	100	7.2
Total	3,472	268.6

Acquisition of Heavy Industry and Chemical Shares

Table 1 shows the principal stockholdings at September 30, 1959. Subsequently, Gosho acquired 720,000 shares

of Daiwa Bank stock, more than 100,000 shares of Asahi Chemical, more than 400,000 shares of Kawasaki Iron & Steel, 360,000 shares of Fuji Iron & Steel, and added 300,000 more shares to its holdings in Nagoya Spinning. Among new acquisitions are 100,000 shares of Nitto Chemical, more than 50,000 shares of Mitsui Warehouse, 86,500 shares of Alaska Pulp, 48,000 shares of Sankei Steel, and 26,000 shares of Kanae Shoji. Since April it has acquired 200,000 shares of Ube Kosan, 240,000 shares of Fuji Iron & Steel, 200,000 shares of Yawata Iron & Steel, and 100,000 shares of Omi Kenshi.

18. Gosho Subsidiaries

Name of Company	Capital (In ¥ million)	Number of Shares Held by Gosho	Percentage of Shares Outstanding
Showa Textile Products	5	92,180	92
Special Electrical Equipment Mfg.	4	53,630	67
Osaka Scales	4	8,000	100
Tokyo Hides & Leather	20	256,000	64
Wakayama Weaving	5	10,000	100
Togo Weaving	5	10,000	100
De Luxe	4	7,364	92
Yoshikawa Shoten	1	20,000	100
Maruni Oil Refining	15	10,500	33.5
Soryu Sewing Machine	8	80,000	100
Kanae Trading	40	26,000	32.5
Nippon Kiko	8	148,000	92.5
Sankei Steel	40	48,000	60

It can be seen from the above that the effort going into strengthening of iron and steel connections is considerable, with Yawata, Fuji and Kawasaki being wooed. Gosho has also jointly established Sankei Steel to produce ordinary rolled bar from about August. Effort is also going into chemicals and electronic products, while building construction for these activities is being planned. There are also projects for importation of LPG (liquified natural gas) and for establishment of a real estate company.

The textile business, which remains the basic core of Gosho's operations, is being consolidated by various methods including the formation of Gosho groups among weavers and processors, such as the Gosenkai (Senshu district), the Osaka Goshokai (Osaka), and the Nanagokai (Yamaguchi Prefecture).

Among recent overseas operations are the establishment of a wire rope factory in India, and the setting up of a joint venture in Malaya with Nozawa Asbestos.

Nissho

For the term ended March, last, Nissho,s sales came to ¥130,100 million of which 56 percent was the result of domestic business, the remaining 44 percent coming from trade and overseas business. Consequently the balance between domestic and foreign business is about half-and-half.

By type of commodity, the breakdown is: metals, 48 percent; supply goods, 16 percent; textiles, 17 percent; food, 11 percent; and machinery, 8 percent. Nissho's business, therefore, can be said to revolve around iron and steel. More effort will be put into exports ales, particularly of machinery, steel products, synthetic textiles, and sundries.

Nissho owes its origin directly to the defunct Suzuki & Company. Consequently, it remains very close to such former Suzuki operations as Kobe Steel, Harima Shipbuilding, and Teikoku Rayon; and its sister companies, with whom there are cross-holdings of stock as well as management personnel assignments, are Nippon Spring, Chuo Wool Weaving, and Settsu Oil Refining. There are currently some fifty companies formerly under Suzuki & Company control, and these form a powerful group of enterprises.

Also, through the Dai-Ichi Bank, which is Nissho's prime source of funds, close relations are maintained with the Kawasaki group of enterprises; while since the formation of the Daiichi Atomic Power Group Nissho has become close, also, to the Furukawa group.

Table 19 shows Nissho's stockholdings in the major companies depending mainly on the Daiichi Bank for financing. More recently, as will be seen from Table 20, Nissho has acquired 100,000 shares of Furukawa Denko, 100,000 shares of Furukawa Mining, and 50,000 shares of Asahi Electrochemical. Conversely, Furukawa Mining bought 50,000 shares of Nissho, Fuji Electric bought 100,000 shares, Furukawa Denko acquired 100,000 shares, and Fuji Telecommunications Equipment, Asahi Electrochemical, Nippon Geon and Yokohama Rubber bought respectively 50,000, 50,000, 20,000, and 10,000 shares. As a result of these new cross-holdings, Nissho has suddenly become close to the Furukawa group.

Also, the Daiwa Bank, which is a member of the Daiichi Atomic Power Group, the Sanwa Bank, Ube Kosan, and Shimizu Construction have respectively added 800,000, 450,000, 200,000 and 10,000 shares to their Nissho holdings.

With progress in the construction of the Calder Hall type power reactor by the Daiichi Atomic Power Group, the business of Nissho is expected to increase considerably; and it appears that there exists an agreement on areas of operation with C. Itoh which has also joined the Daiichi Group.

In the aviation field, Nissho is sole agent in Japan for Boeing Aircraft. In the petroleum market, Nissho has started selling LPG in conjunction with Bridgestone which, in conjunction with the Comstock Co. of the United

19. Nissho Holdings of Shares of Major Companies Formerly Under Suzuki, Kawasaki or Furukawa Control, at March 31, 1960

Name of Stock	Number of Shares Held (In 1,000)	Value as per Balance Sheet (In ¥ milion)
Daiichi Bank	820	45.2
Daiichi Atomic Power Group		
Radiation Laboratory	0.18	1.8
Suzuki Enterprises		
Kobe Steel	3,300	149
Amagasaki Steel	450	23
Harima Shipbuilding	200	8
Teikoku Rayon	122	13
Nippon Spring	1,418	53
Chuo Wool Weaving	2,400	116
Settsu Oil Refining	262	19.2
Riccar Sewing Machine	100	4.4
Toyo Plascrew	237	11.9
Toyama Spinning	600	30
Minomo Sen'I	35	17.5
Nippon Peatmoss Mfg.	10	5
Taiyo Trading	400	20
Sanko Trading	100	5
Nikkyo Trading	96	48
Nippon Sugar Trading	58	3
Yoneboshi Trading	53	2.4
Subtotal	9,841	528
Kawasaki Enterprises		
Kawasaki Iron & Steel	1,461	66
Kawasaki Heavy Industries	200	11
Kawasaki Rolling Stock	100	9
Kawasaki Steamship	400	12
Subtotal	2,161	98
Furukawa Enterprises		
Fuji Electric	112.5	8.7
TOTAL	12,114.5	634.7

20. Nissho Stock Acquisitions, April 1 Through June 20, 1960

Name of Stock	Number of Shares Acquired (In 1,000)	Value Acquired (In ¥ million)
Arabia Oil	135	67,550
Amagasaki Steel	225	11,250
Fuji Sugar	22	9,900
Chuo Wool Weaving	1,200	48,010
Hayakawa Shoten	5	250
Teikoku Sangyo	48	1,920
Industrial Bank (recapitalization issues)	12	510
Subtotal		130,430
Nippon LPG Transport	20	10,000
Daiichi Spinning	50	4,360
Fujikoshi Kozai	50	6,000
Asahi Chemical	50	5,000
Furukawa Denko	100	12,930
Nitto Spinning	130	10,010
Nippon Rayon	100	9,300
Furukawa Mining	100	5,510
Ube Industries	300	25,560
North Sumatra Development	10	5,000
The Union Jack of New Zealand	5	4,846
Matsuda Wire Drawing	6	3,000
Nippon Electrometallurgy	100	5,910
Ise Bay Marine Transport	5	25
Anado Mining	9.5	9,460
Fuji Iron & Steel	1,000	91,200
Chuo Wool Weaving	500	25,000
Daiwa Bank	300	19,530
Amagasaki Steel	25	1,632
Osakaya Securities (new and additional acquisitions)	500	2,500
Subtotal		257,249
Total		387,679
Holdings at March 31, 1960		2,018,637
Grand Total		2,406,316

States, has constructed a large refinery in Kawasaki. In the petrochemical market, Nissho is closely related to Furukawa Chemical, Ube Kosan, Maruzen Oil, and Nippon Catalyzer.

In iron and steel, it is one of the biggest exporters, handling the products of Fuji Iron and Steel, Kobe Steel, and Amagasaki Steel. In addition to such new enterprises as the construction of an iron ore carrier, the development of new sources of bauxite, and promotion of machinery item exports, Nissho owns outright the new Fuji Chemical Company which manufactures and sells polyester pipe. In the textile field, its main effort goes into synthetic fibers, notably Teikoku Rayon's tetoron, while its ties with Nitto Spinning and Teikoku Sen'i are becoming stronger. All in all, Nissho is a well balanced trading company, firmly based on the Daiichi Atomic Power Group.

Sumitomo Shoji

Sumitomo Shoji is a new trading company, formed since the war. With the backing of the major Sumitomo group enterprises, it has been making rapid progress, with effort concentrated on heavy industrial and chemical goods.

According to the business report for the term ended March 31, last, the ratio of domestic to foreign business was 63 : 37, while the composition of the items handled was ferrous and non-ferrous metals, 59 percent; machinery, electrical equipment and appliances, chemicals, grains, fertilizer, kiln products, Etc., 49 percent; and textiles, only 2 percent. The reason for this unusual pattern can be seen in Table 21. Almost 30 percent of its total procurement is from Sumitomo group enterprises, while selling is to all types of customers (for instance, Mitsubishi Shipbuilding and Engineering is supplied with steel pipe). In the case of Yawata Iron and Steel, Sumitomo Shoji is a member of the Tokai, an association of the major business connections, while the ties with Fuji Iron and Steel and Kawasaki Iron and Steel are strong. Both ferrous and non-ferrous metals are Sumitomo Shoji's forte.

21. Sumitomo Shoji's Main Business Connections, Term Ended Sept., 1959

Suppliers	Vs. Total	Customers	Vs. Total
Sumitomo Metal Ind.	18.3	Sumitomo Metal Ind.	9.0
Sumitomo Chemical	5.6	Sumitomo Power	4.6
Sumitomo Denko	4.5	Sumitomo Denko	2.6
Sumitomo Metal Mining	4.3	Government Food Agency	2.2
Sumitomo Machinery	3.9	Fuji Iron & Steel	2.0
Mitsubishi Shoji	3.8	Mitsubishi Reorganized	1.3
Yawata Iron & Steel	1.8	Yawata Iron &teel	1.3
Nippon Ammonium Sulphate Export	1.4	Chugoku Power	1.2
Tokyo Irou & Steel	1.2	Sumitomo Chemical	1.1
Onoda Cement	0.9	Mitsubishi Shipbuilding	73.7
Others	54.3	Others	1.0
Total	100	Total	100

22. Principal Stockholdings of Sumitomo Shoji in Sumitomo Enterprises, at Sept,. 30, 1959

Name of Stock	Number of Shares Held (In 1,000)	Value as per Balance Sheet (¥ million)
Sumitomo Bank	2,400	129
Sumitomo Trust Bank	1,400	73
Sumitomo Marine & Fire	300	15
Sumitomo Power	500	25
Sumitomo Chemical	1,200	84
Sumitomo Denko	900	54
Sumitomo Machinery	700	42
Sumitomo Metal Industry	1,927	87
Sumitomo Metal Mining	743	50
Sumitomo Coal Mining	500	24
Nippon Sheet Glass	800	74
Sumitomo Warehouse	120	9
Sumitomo Real Estate	93	4
Sumitomo Atomic Energy Research Institute	3.6	36
Total		706
All Stockholdings		2,030
Sumitomo Group shares vs. total (%)		34.8

23. Stock Acquisitions of Sumitomo Shoji During Term Ended March 31, 1960

(In 1,000)

Name of Stock	Acquired during half year ended March 31, 1960	Holdings at March 31, 1960
Sumitomo Bank	100	2,500
Mitsubishi Bank	75	150
Meiko Securities	118	354
Hokkaido Power	7.5	10
Nitto Chemical	61	63
Nippon Carbide	88	176
Ube Chemical	50	100
Mitsubishi Shipbuilding	400	700
Toyota Motor	106	318
Hitachi Shipbuilding	250	750
Nippon Electric	1,240	2,480
Koyo Precision Mfg.	100	200
Sumitomo Metal Industry	8,036	9,962
Yawata Iron & Steel	675	1,800
Fuji Iron & Steel	135	360
Kawasaki Iron & Steel	140	405
Nippon Stainless Steel	962	1,022
Chuo Electrical Mfg.	50	200
Nippon Aluminum	105	210
Sumitomo Coal Mining	320	820
Petroleum Resources Development	5	60
Onoda Cement	150	450
Osaka Tatemono	60	120
Hiroshima Building	27	28
New Osaka Hotel	7	93
Kaigai Machinery Development	0.6	5.4
Mainichi Radio Broadcasting	1.9	60.7
Yasukawa Electric	38.25	38.25
Starlight	54	54
Tatekawa Wire Rod	60	60
Industrial Bank of Japan	30	30
Konoike Transportation	50	50
Hakusui Steamship	10	10
Kaito Chemical	300	300
Osaka Steel Tube	19.6	19.6
Nitto Metal Mining	785.5	785.5
Konoike Gumi	100	100
Matsuhisa	10	10
Nichiro Fishery	250	250

Table 22 shows Sumitomo Shoji holdings in the major Sumitomo group companies. Table 23 shows additional acquisitions since October 1, 1959 up to March 31, 1960. It will be seen that more than 8 million shares of Sumitomo Metal Industry were acquired, as well as 320,000

shares of Sumitomo Coal and 100,000 shares of Sumitomo Bank.

Outside of the Sumitomo group, Sumitomo Shoji is actively strengthening its ties with such companies as Yawata Iron and Steel, Fuji Iron and Steel, Nippon Stainless Steel, Nippon Aluminum, and Onoda Cement.

Recently, in conjunction with Sumitomo Bakelite, Nissho acquired 300,000 shares of Kaito Chemical in order to supply Bakelite with polyethylene resin, while selling the secondary plastic products. Sumitomo Shoji has also acquired, in settlement of obligations, 785,500 shares of Nitto Metal Industry. It has also bought into Nichiro Fishery (250,000 shares) and Konoike Gumi (100,000 shares).

The stockholdings of Sumitomo Shoji have jumded from the ¥1,600 million of September 1958, to ¥2,100 million at September 30, 1959, and further to ¥3,100 million at March 31, 1960.

In the atomic power business, Sumitomo is strongly entrenched since there exists the Sumitomo Atomic Power Company which it partly owns. In petrochemicals, it is in an advantageous position because of its connections with Sumitomo Chemical.

Ataka Sangyo

Ataka & Company, together with Osaka-based Sumitomo Shoji, Nissho, and Iwai Sangyo, is a non-textile trading firm of quite different hue from the Big Five textile merchants, who have recently been converting themselves into general merchants. In the case of Ataka, its efforts are concentrated on expanding its traditional line of business, while in order to increase its export sales, it is being forced to handle more textile items. This tendency is the same with Iwai, Nissho and Sumitomo. Of Ataka's sales of ¥58,600 million for the term ended March 31, last, metals, machinery, and construction made up 48.4 percent; lumber and pulp, 19.4 percent; chemical products and fuel, 13.4 percent; wool and textile goods, 11.2 percent; and food sundries, 7.6 percent.

In its iron and steel business, Yawata transactions account for about 70 percent of the total, while dealings with Nisshin Steel, Tokai Steel, Fuji Iron and Steel, Kawasaki Iron and Steel, and Amagasaki Steel are also notable. In the case of Yawata, Ataka is one of the Big Three dealers, together with Mitsui Bussan and Iwai Sangyo.

In motor vehicles, Ataka does business with Toyota Motor, Isuzu Motor, Nissan Motor, Toyo Kogyo, and Minsei. In importation of machine tools, it is the foremost trading firm, being sole Japan agent for more than a dozen leading United States manufacturers. Supplying the automotive industry with gear cutting equipment, it furnishes bearing grinding machines to Nippon Seiko, Toyo Bearing, and Koyo Seiko. Recently, it has been negotiating a technological tie-up with Chicago Pump Company in connection with water purification equipment.

Lumber and pulp are this company's forte. In addition to importing Soviet and South Seas logwood, it ranks third, after Mitsui Bussan and Mitsubishi Shoji in its importation of Alaska pulp. Ataka is closely related to Sanyo Pulp and Tohoku Pulp.

Recently, considerable effort has been going into chemicals, and in conjunction with Asahi Electrochemical and FMC of the United States, it has established the Tokai Electrochemical Mfg. Co., Ltd. for manufacture of hydrogen peroxide. Also, in a joint venture with Nippon Synthetics, Ataka is handling the glyoxal produced under a French license. There is also a plan to set up a pharmaceutical plant in Bombay with the aid of Daiichi Pharmaceutical.

Ataka is relatively weak in textiles, but in wool, it handles everything from importation of raw wool through to final products, while Ataka President Inosaki is chairman of the Japan Wool Exporters Association. With chemical fibers and cotton, Ataka mainly deals only in export business, and it also handles some synthetics.

Heretofore, the ratio of import-export to domestic business was 35 : 65, but because it is feeling the need to increase its overseas sales it is turning to textiles. Currently, it has transactions with Kanegafuchi Spinning, Nitto Spinning, Toyo Spinning, Toyo Rayon, Nippon Rayon, Teikoku Rayon, and Asahi Chemical.

Ataka does not belong to any special group of enterprises. Its principal bank is the Sumitomo Bank, but because of the existence of Sumitomo Shoji it cannot very well depend on assistance from the Sumitomo group.

Although its stockholdings are steadily increasing, from the ¥1,200 million or so at September 30, 1959 to slightly under ¥1,500 million at March 31, last, it has always been a high earnings corporation of high ability. Consequently it can be expected to continue with its own ambitious plans for group affiliation.

24. Principal Stockholdings of Ataka Sangyo

(In 1,000)

Name of Stock	Number of Shares
Sumitomo Bank	2,000
Sumitomo Trust & Banking	300
Mitsubishi Bank	200
Kyowa Bank	200
Tokai Bank	100
Yawata Steel	6,500
Fuji Iron & Steel	1,800
Kawasaki Steel	463.5
Amagasaki Steel	150
Tokai Steel	200
Hitachi Shipbuilding	1,500
Niigata Tekko	150
Harima Shipbuilding	400
Hitachi Ltd.	189
Koyo Precision	300
Kurimoto Tekko	100
Nisshin Steel	450
Nippon Special Steel Tube	565
Nippon Small Tool	200
Olympus Optical	300
Nippon Catalyzer	80
Ube Soda	72
Asahi Electrochemical	100
Nippon Chemical	200
Nippon Synthesis	150
Toho Gas	200
OSK Line	500
Sanyo Pulp	350
Tohoku Pulp	189
Nankai Wool Yarn	150
Alaska Pulp	147
Arisawa Mfg.	100
Josui Kogyo	100
Kokoku Steel Wire & Cable	300
Otake Papermill	400
Shikoku Papermill	228
Settsu Paperboard	210
Daiwa Wool Weaving	300
Toho Kogyo	200

25. Affiliated Company Stockholdings

Name of Stock	Number of Shares (In 1,000)	Percentage of Shares outstanding
Ataka Inc., N.Y.	3	100
Ataka Australia	5.1	100
Aoyagi Kozai Kogyo	158.2	25.1
Chita Metal Industry	3.5	97.2
Eiwa Manufacturing	79.5	99.3
Inoue Can	120	15
Koshida	10	100
Kinboshi Shokai	5.1	63.7
Nippon Seikaku Yushi	160	24.6
Komei Trading	120	75
Okunokoji Manufacturing	1	100
Shinagawa Fuel	288	60
Tokyo Atomic Industry	493.3	24.8
Takuma Boiler	7	58.3
Tochigi Fuji Sangyo	800	12.8
Toshima Shokai	6	10
	1.1	55

Iwai Sangyo

Old and New Affiliates

There was a time when Iwai Sangyo controlled an enterprise group of its own. It was extremely aggressive in developing new fields, and active in undertaking home production of many an imported item, establishing new companies for this purpose. Not only was financing undertaken, but Iawi personnel were assigned to the management of these subsidiaries.

Toa Spinning is one of the companies built up in this way, while Tokuyama Soda, Kansai Paint, Fuji Photo Industry, and Tokuyama Steel Plate (now Nisshin Steel) can be cited as further examples.

After the war, however, the deconcentration law forced Iwai voluntarily to relinquish many of its holdings, and today the ties with these former subsidiaries has tended to weaken. Nevertheless, the management personnel of these organization are former Iwai employees, and while transactions with Iwai may be 100 percent exclusive as in the past the volume handled by or through Iwai is heavy.

Iwai's principal stockholdings are as indicated in Table 26. The sensity of its interests in the former subsidiaries is 6.58 percent in the case of Nisshin Steel, 10.81 percent for Toa Spinning, 7.5 percent for Tokuyama Soda, 3.6 percent for Dainippon Celluloid, 5.05 percent for Kansai Paint, and 1 percent for Fuji Photo. Of these, Dainippon Celluloid was, from the outset a Mitsui affiliate, so today the ties between Iwai and this company are limited to stock ownership and business transactions. Tokuyama Steel Plate merged with Osaka Steel Plate to become Nippon Steel Plate, while a later merger with Nichia Steel resulted in reorganization as Nisshin Steel.

In contrast to these prewar affiliates, there is a new group of subsidiaries that have been developed since the war. These are listed in Table 27. Sampo Resin was established by Iwai with the cooperation of Nakanoshima Steel, Kansai Paint and Dainippon Celluloid, and is engaged in manufacturing building material. This new company has since last autumn been producing vinyl-coated steel sheet in integrated operations starting from raw resinous material.

Kokuyo Oil is a pure subsidiary, established some two years ago to operate filling stations. Kimoto Shearing was established in relation to Iwai business with Fuji Iron and Steel, while Aichi Wool Fabric is a weaving operation. Kyushu Can and Yawata Welding Rod are Yawata group affiliates to which management personnel have been assigned from Iwai.

26. Principal Stockholdings of Iwai Sangyo, at May 31, 1960

(In 1,000)

Name of Stock	Number of Shares Held
Sanwa Bank	2,000
Bank of Tokyo	900
Kangyo Bank	1,350
Kyowa Bank	320
Daiwa Bank	540
Nomura Securities	100
Nisshin Steel*	9,480
Yawata Iron & Steel	5,472
Fuji Iron & Steel	1,020
Amagasaki Steel	150
Kubota Tekko	1,125
Takasago Tekko	725
Teikoku Wire Mesh	174
Kyushu Can	705
Hitachi Shipbuilding	900
Mitsubishi Shipbuilding	300
Sasebo Shipbuilding	250
Araya Mfg.	200
Niigata Tekko	165
Daido Mfg.	100
Toa Spinning & Weaving*	3,140
Tokuyama Soda*	3,000
Dainippon Serge*	1,640
Kokoku Rayon & Pulp	1,040
Kansai Paint*	1,010
Fuji Photo Industry*	500
Nippon Chemical	200
Taiyo Chemical	200
Osaka Yogyo Cement	700

Note:—* former subsidiaries

Iwai is Basically a Metals Dealer

Iwai's business today comprises 43 percent metals, 4 percent machinery, 26 percent raw materials and manufactured products, 11 percent grains and fertilizer, and 16 percent textiles. The proportion taken up by textiles is relatively low, and in this respect Iwai resembles Nissho, Sumitomo Shoji, and Ataka.

In the iron and steel area it is close to Yawata Iron and Steel and its affiliates, and has, together with Mitsui Bussan, Ataka, and Mitsubishi Shoji, been one of the big Yawata suppliers and distributors.

Somewhat weak in its machinery division, Iwai is planning to go into hot mill production on the basis of the licencing arrangement with a foreign firm. Recently it was named distributor for Kisha Rolling Stock Company's light-duty boilers.

Iwai has built at a cost of ¥600 million the Iwai Building in the Yaesu district of Tokyo, and is strengthening its Tokyo business by elevating its Tokyo office to the status of branch.

At November 30, 1959, Iwai's investment account stood at ¥2,100 million which is high for the size of its operations. This is because its affiliations have been long established, and new subsidiaries are relatively few.

Iwai depends largely on the Tokai Bank, and is also assisted by the Bank of Tokyo.

27. Iwai Holdings in Subsidiaries

Name of Stock	Holdings (In 1,000)	Percentage of Shares Outstanding
Iwai Inc., N.Y.	249	100
Kokuyo Oil	20	100
Sampo Resin	39	39
Nippon Bridge	800	10
Kimoto Shearing	600	30
Aichi Wool Fabric	90	33.3
Shinboshi Mfg.	33	33
Nippon Gaulex	46	76.6
Kyushu Can	705	117.5

Views & Topics

Japan Fisheries Industry

By Kyuhei Suzuki

Fishery Talks with the Soviet Union

AS a result of lengthy negotiations, lasting 106 days, agreement was reached with the U.S.S.R. on restricting to 67,500 tons the total catch of salmon in the North Pacific this year. In addition to reduction of the total haul, there have been newly established two "no fishing" zones—the expansive square area to the south of Kamchatka, and the triangular area off Iturup Island. Although the sealing off of these zones will not have much effect on the larger, mothership-fleet operations, the smaller drift-net fishermen are bound to suffer in no little way.

The U.S.S.R.-Japan Fishery Pact was first signed in 1956. This treaty covers salmon, crab, and herring; and stipulates the holding each year of a joint committee which, on the basis of scientific studies bearing upon each of these species, decides on the permissible catch quotas and other restrictive measures.

Other northern waters fishery operations are whaling, cod and flounder fishing, and salmon fishing which does not come under the purview of the U.S.S.R.-Japan Fishery Treaty. However, there is considerable likelihood that these too will sooner or later come under the scope of restrictions.

The salmon catch quota in the regulated areas have steadily declined: in 1957 the limit was 120,000 tons; in 1958, 110,000 tons; in 1959, 85,000 tons; and for 1960, 67,500 tons. Conversely, the scale of fishery operations has undergone remarkable growth. Starting with the small, three-flotilla expedition of 1952, there was an increase to seven mothership fleets in 1954, while since 1956 sixteen such fleets have gone out each year.

In the interim, the Sea of Okhotsk was first declared off-limits by the Soviet Union, and other "no-fishing" zones have been added each year. Consequently, mothership-fleet operations for salmon fishing have, since 1955, been up against increasing difficulties with no indication of any relief. The catch quota imposed this year is only one-half the haul made in previous peak seasons, and the situation is indeed deplorable. The industry has been forced, voluntarily, to reduce the mothership fleets by four, and this year only twelve such groups have put out to sea.

The attitude of the U.S.S.R. in this year's talks was extremely unyielding. The Soviet delegation at first proposed that in order to prevent the annihilation of salmon resources there should be a complete ban on all catches of these species throughout the northwestern Pacific Ocean. The reasons advanced for such prohibition were based on scientific grounds purportedly for conservation of natural resources. However, since the scientific arguments merely delayed the reaching of any definite conclusion, a political settlement had to be concluded under such extremely adverse conditions as the start of the fishing season. Moreover, the negotiations tended to be affected inordinately by the political climates of the two nations between which there still do not exist normal diplomatic ties; while the international tides of the "cold war" also influenced the course of the talks. Consequently, the Japanese side was invariably at a disadvantage. In future, the industry, quite apart from the political ramifications of the problem, must while adhering strictly to the principle of the freedom of the High Seas undertake adequate scientific study in connection with conservation of resources, and also take positive steps to prevent any action which might give rise to doubt in international circles as to its good faith. Every effort must be made to keep secure for Japan the rights which still remain intact.

Pattern of the Fisheries Industry

As explained above, the future of the U.S.S.R.-Japan fishery arrangements appears extremely precarious, with the general trend toward a choke-off of Japanese operations in the North Pacific. Currently, when the activities of the four big fisheries companies are considered as a whole, the pattern of operations is such that whaling takes up 39 percent of the total; North Pacific fishery, 31 percent; East China Sea trawling, 16 percent; tuna fishing 5 percent; and tanker and other operations, 8 percent. Although the business patterns of these companies vary considerably, the importance of the North Pacific fishery business to these organizations is undeniable. Moreover, when one considers the others, such as the independent fishing boat operators, and the related industries—canning, fishnet making, distribution (wholesale), shipbuilding, & etc.—that are dependent on northern waters fishery, the importance of the operation to the Japanese economy needs no further elaboration.

Japan's fisheries, which were all but decimated at war's end, have made a remarkable recovery and growth; and the building rate for new fishing craft has gone up by sevenfold. With annual fish catch now at 5,800,000 tons, the prewar level has been exceeded. The growth rate too has been phenomenal, and the annual catch value is now in the order of from ¥20,000 million to ¥30,000 million. The industry also has gained in importance as an export business, now contributing some 7 percent of all export sales, while its foreign exchange earning rate is at a high 90 percent.

At the same time, because of the troublesome northern waters problem and other international difficulties which tend to grow worse year by year, the industry is operating under extremely adverse pressures. Currently, there are in existence a number of international treaties or a-

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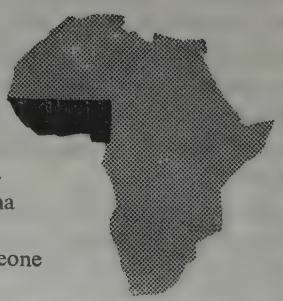

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greements in connection with whaling and fishing. There are the International Whaling Treaty, the International North Pacific Fisheries Treaty, and the U.S.S.R.-Japan Fishery Treaty. Fishery problems have still to be settled with the Republic of Korea and Communist China.

These international problems in connection with the fishery industry are given much play in the press and other media of mass communications, giving the impression that the marine products business is on the decline. Actually, however, the industry, despite these numerous curbs, is striving toward further development and growth.

Under positive development at present is the tapping of overseas fishery resources. During the past few years new fishing grounds have been opened up off Australia, New Zealand, both sides of Africa, Argentina, and Brazil; and expeditions to these waters are becoming more frequent and massive. Another development is the group affiliations being formed out of the smaller operations; while the strengthening of land-based processing operations has contributed greatly toward constitutional improvement of the bigger fisheries businesses which are rapidly becoming integrated, diversified operations.

Strengthening of Processing Operations

The general trend toward expansion and consolidation of land-based marine products processing operations can be seen from the ratio of catch value to processed food sales of the four major fishery companies. Whereas in 1955 the ratio was 64 : 36, the figures for the subsequent years were: 65 : 35 in 1956, 59 : 41 in 1957, 58 : 42 in 1958, and 54 : 46 in 1959. With the amount produced and sold as processed food becoming closer to the catch value, it can be predicted that the ratio will be 50 : 50 within a few years. This is one reason for the comment that the fishery firms are steadily converting themselves into general food processors. This trend, naturally, is the outcome of endeavors toward stabilization of business through diversified yet integrated operation, which fits in with the changes that have occurred in eating habits, and with the economics of better utilization of the primary products.

The dietary habits of the Japanese are still at a level far below that of Europeans and Americans. Consequently, there remains big potential market for more advanced food products. Currently, the consumption per capita per annum of canned marine products is about a dozen cans as against the four dozen cans of the United States. But consumption has been going up rapidly from the 5.5 million cases of 1955 to 7.6 million cases in 1959, a gain of 38 per cent. It is certain that further growth will be seen. The increase in consumption of ham and sausages has been phenomenal, the gain being from a level of 90 million pieces in 1955 to 450 million pieces in 1959. Moreover, quantity production of fish sticks and frozen seafoods is beginning to take hold.

Japan's fishery industry, possessing superior fish catching techniques, is developing the new fishing grounds of the world; while it is cultivating its capacity for future development by reorganization into general food processing and distributing operations. (*The writer is president of the Nippon Suisan K.K.*)

Labor

Sohyo Meeting Dull:—The 15 general meeting of Sohyo, which fell on the 10th anniversary of the giant labor organization, closed on August 3 after four days of discussions. Although the meeting was heavily attended by representatives from foreign countries including Communist China to add luster and glamor to the occasion, the general meeting itself was a big disappointment as far as its content was concerned. Two of the highlights of this meeting were Sohyo's formal decision to support Socialist Party as its representative in the Diet and the re-election of Kaoru Ota as its chairman. One of the big problems confronting the general meeting was the bombshell announcement by Mr. Kaoru Ota on July 27 of his intention to step away from the chairmanship. This announcement was a surprise even to the main stream faction of Sohyo to which Mr. Ota belongs. The reasons why Mr. Ota was determined to give up his job were: 1) in Ube Nitrogen Co., from whence Mr. Ota came, the influence of the faction which criticizes Mr. Ota and shows signs of getting out of Sohyo in favor of Zenro has steadily been growing. In order to avoid the awkward situation that the union from which the chairman of Sohyo came runs for Sohyo's rival organization, Mr. Ota thought it better to set his home in order first of all; 2) with the end of Miike Mine problem now in sight, Mr. Ota thought it appropriate to step out of the chairmanship of the giant organization. There are also some who opine that the real reason for Mr. Ota's determination to resign was due to the criticism entertained by such dignitaries of Sohyo as Chairman Takaragi of All-Japan Communications Workers Union, Chairman Haraguchi of All-Japan Metal Mining Workers Union and Committee Member Nonoyama of National Railways Workers Union.

Completely taken aback, the mainstreamers immediately stormed upon Mr. Ota and urged him to take his determination back. Reasoning behind this urging on the part of the main-streamers was this: "If Mr. Ota was to resign at this moment when everything stood at a precarious balance, the general public would get the impression that Sohyo was wrong in its recent operations and that Mr. Ota had to resign for its misdemeanor." The mainstreamers were so insistent upon this line of argument that Mr. Ota finally succumbed and agreed to take on Sohyo's reins for another stretch. Thus, Ota-Iwai (secretary-general of the organization) team of Sohyo management is to run for another year making it six years altogether.

Although Mr. Ota decided to stay on, the future management of Sohyo will be carried out by top echelon leaders including Chairman Hara of Coal Miners Union, Chairman Haraguchi of Metal Miners, Chairman Takaragi of Communications Workers and Chairman Kobayashi of Teachers Union—and not solely by Messrs. Ota and Iwai. Another highlight of the general meeting was which political party the giant labor organization would support in future. The mainstreamers insisted that Socialist Party be elected to represent Sohyo in the Diet, as the party showed energy and cooperation in the past joint struggle against the signing of new Japan-U.S. security pact. The anti-main-streamers, on the other hand, urged the meeting to include Communist Party as its supporting political body. Anti-main-streamers' lines of argument are: 1) freedom of choice of political party by the member unionist should be respected and no single party should not be nominated as Sohyo's "official" political body; 2) further development of the Socialists-Communists cooperation evidenced in the struggle against the new security treaty should be fostered—and not stifled; and 3) every efforts should be recruited to make Sohyo the central organ to fight against the "American imperialism."

After hearing these two lines of argument, Mr. Ota took the floor and said: "As long as the two factions are poles apart in their opinions, the vote is the only way to decide." Finally, after the vote, the main-streamers won and the Socialist Party became the sole "official" party of Japan's biggest labor federation. The decision will become a great gift to the Socialist Party in the coming general elections in the fall.

Thus, the discussions were mainly on political matters and not on such likely problems for unions as wages, work hours and stronger unionization. The meeting was not so much a confab of labor unionists as a political body—and this, in spite of Mr. Ota's admonishment to the effect that the trouble with Sohyo was that it only discusses political matters. Although Sohyo is now riding high on the success of the anti-security treaty demonstrations, the fact should never be forgotten that it did not get much in the way of economic advances and the strengthening of the organization. It is true that the plank of the general meeting re-iterated the measures to solidify and expand the organization, but nobody took the matter up for full discussion. Another strange occurrence at the meeting was that no mention was made of the Miike Mine dispute—one of the most important item now in Sohyo's hands. The Sohyo seems to have quite forgotten, in the hectic days of anti-security treatry demonstrations, about its own identity as an economic organ. It is now high time that Sohyo took another look at what it has achieved and what it has not yet achieved.

Miike Dispute Nearing End:—The situation in Miike was at its worst toward the end of July—some 100,000 policemen and more than 100,000 organizers sent by Sohyo were glaring at each other in and around the hopper in Miike Mine. If they did crash, casualties were believed to eclipse 1,000 mark. In order to avoid this bloody clash, the Central Labor Relations Board again entered the picture at the suggestion of the Government. Board Chairman Keizo Fujibayashi asked both sides to give him "carte blanche" and agree to obey his final decision. Both sides agreed—labor first and then management. Thus, one of the most dogged strikes in Japan's labor history finally showed signs of ending after 200 long days. The final mediation plan was shown to both sides on August 10. The highlights of the mediation plan, quite similar in nature to the first Fujibayashi plan made public earlier in the course of the prolonged strike, states: 1) that the dismissal by name is not desirable but inevitable; 2) that there were cases in which work-place rallies broke the set limit; and 3) that the acts of violence on the part of the unionists were too excessive to be reasonably condoned. According to the mediation plan, 1,200 workers picked out by management for dismissal have to resign on September 10—a full month after the announcement of the mediation plan. In this sense, the mediation plan was quite favorable to management and there is little doubt that management would accept in the near future. Although quite disappointed at this mediation plan, labor would also have to accept the plan in the end for the following reasons: 1) if it rejects the mediation plan, it will have to face stiffer public criticism; 2) the fighting funds are rapidly draining with no prospect of windfalls; and 3) other coal miners's unions would falter if the plan was rejected. However, problems and confusion are in store for both management and labor—at least for the moment.

Foreign Trade

Exchange Balance Getting Worse

Foreign exchange current transactions in June again registered an adverse balance of $16 million. It is to be recalled that during the period of 28 months from September, 1957, through December, 1959, current transactions were in the red only in one month. Since the turn of 1960, however, they have been unfavorably balancing in all months with the only exception of March which witnessed a black figure of $4 million. Thus, current transactions in the first six months resulted in an excess of payments in the amount of $79 million.

This notwithstanding, the overall balance of foreign exchange, including long-term and short-term capital transactions, has been in the black as ever. In recollection, from October, 1957, through June, 1960, or for 33 months, the overall balance was unfavorable only in five months. With the turn of 1960, a red ink figure has been seen only in one month, or February. As the result, the overall balance in the first half came at an excess of receipts amounting to $121 million.

Accordingly, foreign currency reserves have been on the steady gain: from the bottom of $460 million as of September 30, 1957, to $1,500 million as of July 31, 1960.

Why has the overall balance been in Japan's favor in spite of the excess of payments in current transactions. The most important reason is the active influx from abroad of short-term capital. From January through June, 1960, short-term capital transactions resulted in an excess of receipts in the amount of $180 million. Responsible for all this were 1) the wider application of usance bills to more import items than ever and 2) the inflow of "European dollar" funds.

In connection with the excess of payments in current transactions, special mention must first be made of the top-heavy trend of export trade. According to foreign exchange statistics, July-September 1959 imports averaged $250 million a month, and the average rose to $270 million in the following quarter and to $300 million in the first three months of this year. But purchases have since been following a crab-like course. On the other hand, quarterly exports have been rather stagnant: $300 million from October through December, last year, $290 million from January through March, 1960, and $300 million in the following quarter. Thus, commodity trade in the first half registered an adverse balance of $75 million—a most important factor responsible for the red ink figure in current transactions.

Such lethargy of overseas shipments has come mainly from the slowdown of the upcurve in sales to the United States.

According to a customs survey, 1959 exports to that country summed up to $1,031 million, or a marked gain of 51% from a year ago, and this was no doubt the biggest prop for the favorable international payments position in that year. Conspicuous gains were witnessed in rolled steel products, plywood, transistorized radio sets, sundries and textile goods. In this light, government quarters and trade circles optimistically expected that 1960 sales would steadily increase and top the $1,300-million mark.

In fact, January-May 1960 exports to the United States amounted to nearly $500 million, or a gain of 25% over a year ago. With March ($98 million) as the peak, however, monthly business has been dull. Reasons are: 1) Rolled steel shipments, which greatly contributed to the boost of 1959 sales, have been shrinking since the termination of the steel strike in the United States, 2) transistorized radio exports have come to be restricted autonomously in terms of quantity, and 3) the slowing-down of building activity in that country has led to the contraction of plywood exports from this country.

Contrasted to such stagnancy of exports has been the marked increase of purchases of such items as iron ore, coking coal, oil and machinery from the United States. Thus, though in the black from February, 1959, through March, 1960, trade with that country has been against Japan's favor since April.

IMF Consultation on Japan

The IMF Consultation, opened in Tokyo on July 4, ended on July 18 with the IMF delegation's conclusive comments. The comments may be summarized as follows:

1) It deserves admiration that Japan has successfully carried out her current economic growth, maintaining the fair stability of her currency. Her import policy may well be said to have been a great success.

2) Japan will be able to prevent any international payments crisis if she pursues an adequate fiscal and financial policy. No fear now exists that any crisis will come upon her in the foreseeable future as she has an ample amount of foreign currency funds.

3) Japan's efforts in the past for gradual abolition of foreign exchange restrictions are highly appreciated. And a tangible progress has been attained toward renunciation of bilateral agreements, but it is to be regretted that some pacts of this kind still remain in force.

4) It is to be admired that the recent establishment of the free yen account system grants convertibility to part of non-resident accounts, but this measure is far from being satisfactory. It is only for the specified currencies that Japan has thus restored convertibility. More currencies must be made convertible as soon as possible.

5) Japan is indeed face to face with the ticklish problem of over-population and under-employment but, insofar as international payments are concerned, her avowed free trade program appears to be too conservative to secure international recognition. As she is well able to forestall any serious change in her international payments position, she must needs push a more drastic scheme with confidence.

With regard to the IMF Consultation in Tokyo, it was watched with great concern, first of all, whether or not the IMF delegation would form the judgement that there was no ground whatever for Japan to retain her foreign exchange restrictions insofar as her international payments were concerned. The Japanese delegates, therefore, put particular emphasis upon the specific features of Japanese economy and asked for IMF aid and cooperation for relaxation of discriminations against Japanese goods in many foreign countries.

Fortunately, the conclusive comments of the IMF delegation do not contain any clear implication that it is improper for Japan to restrict foreign exchange for any reason related to international payments. And authorities concerned appear to have felt relieved.

Trade Agreement with West Germany

From May through July, this year Japan entered into trade agreements with West Germany, the Benelux nations and the United Kingdom. These arrangements are all featured by the common provision for softening of the import restrictions thus far imposed upon goods from Japan. The Trade Agreement between Japan and West Germany, for which negotiations had been under way since July, 1959, was first concluded on May 27, 1960, mainly

providing for the modification of Germany's import restraints.

IMF last year made the judgement that West Germany had no ground whatever, insofar as her international payments were concerned, to restrict her purchases from abroad, and the Bonn Government promised to liberalize fully her import trade on the occasion of the 14th GATT Assembly (1959). And Germany was to decide on the timing of item-by-item liberalization after consultation with major countries concerned. It was along this line that trade talks with Japan were initiated last summer.

In the negotiations, Japan strongly asked the other party to liberalize the latter's imports of six items, namely textile goods, sewing machines, binoculars, lighters, toys and porcelain. On the ground that trade between the two countries had been extremely lopsided against her favor, Japan looked forward to a bold step on the part of Germany for freer trade. In West Germany, on the other hand, the pressure of business circles was strong enough to check the conciliatory attitude of the Bonn Government.

Thus, the trade talks, though started last summer, had been rough sledding until the visit to Japan of German Premier Adenauer in February, 1960. His contact with Japanese leaders, however, led to the softening of the German attitude and the unexpectedly early conclusion of a new agreement three months later,

Under the new arrangement, binoculars without prism are to be liberalized within this year and those with prism in 1963; sewing machines in 1965; and non-metal toys within this year and metal ones in 1965; and lighters in 1965. As for textile goods and chinaware, a number of items (knitted cotton underwear, porcelain insulators, etc.) are to be freed from 1960 through 1965, but no provision for timing is contained for many others.

Japanese Government circles express their dissatisfaction about the exclusion of many textile and porcelain items from the liberalization program, but they attach much significance to the trade agreement with Germany, for all the European countries but Switzerland has not yet freed her purchases from Japan to such an extent as stipulated in it.

As the result of the new pact, it is expected that Japan's exports to West Germany will rapidly increase, and that the balance of trade against her favor will gradually be rectified. Her sales in 1959 amounted to nearly $48 million according to a customs survey, and shipments this year will far eclipse this level.

Benelux Nations Relax Discriminations

Trade negotiations between the Benelux nations (Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxemburg) and Japan, commenced on May 23 in Tokyo, had been so smooth that a trade agreement was initialed on July 16. The pact will be in force for three years after necessary ratification measures by the signatory countries. Providing for mutual application of the most-favored-nation treatment, it is in nature tantamount to a treaty of commerce and navigation.

Under the arrangement, the Benelux nations will as a rule liberalize their purchases from Japan to the same extent as she now does her imports from the United States. In addition, they will give due consideration to the earliest possible revocation of the Article 35 "escape clause" of the General Agreements on Tariffs and Trade.

With the signing of this arrangement, Japan now is under trade pacts with four members of the European Common Market, namely the Benelux countries and West Germany, all pledging themselves to free some of their purchases from and to stop their discriminations against Japan. And this certainly will pave the way for similar arrangements with two other Common Market members, or France and Italy. It is expected that future negotiations with these nations will be much facilitated.

Japan in 1959 sold $59 million worth of goods to the Benelux nations, and the new arrangement is expected to stimulate a 20% boost this year. Major features of the pact are:

1) The signatories grant to each other the most-favored-nation treatment. But Japan provisionally agrees that the Benelux countries will put import restrictions as an exception, upon 28 "sensitive items" from Japan, such as textile goods, porcelain and metal tableware. The Benelux countries in turn promises to strive for reduction of the number of "sensitive items", on the one hand, and, on the other, to increase year by year their import quotas.

2) Except the above-mentioned 28 items, the Benelux nations will make all their liberalization measures applicable to Japan.

3) The Benelux nations have pledged themselves to stop restricting imports from Japan under the escape clause as soon as the GATT study group for the problem of disturbance of International markets, with which they are fully cooperating, has reached a final conclusion. If the GATT organization fails to work out any conclusion within two years, then negotiations for revocation of the Article 35 application will be started among the signatories.

4) An attached protocol, simultaneously initialed, stipulates that negotiations shall be commenced, if requested by any signatory, whenever there is the danger that the market of any signatory nation will be disturbed by imports from the other party.

5) The possible revocation of the GATT escape clause will be synchronized with the abolition of the sensitive item system and the renunciation of the attached protocol.

Anglo-Japanese Trade Agreement Signed

Trade negotiations between the British Commonwealth of Nations and Japan, commenced on February 8, this year, resulted on July 15 in the initialing of a new Trade Agreement. The pact is a retroactive one, in force one year from April 1 through March 31, 1961.

The Anglo-Japanese Trade Agreement provides for:

1) Japan's exports to the United Kingdom are scheduled to increase by £600,-000–700,000 from a year ago for the new items (not at all covered in the British import quotas from April, 1959, through March, 1960) and by about £2,800,000 for the old items (included in the previous purchase quotas), or an overall gain of nearly £3,600,000.

The new items include motor bicycles, etc. (newly liberalized); and sewing machines, binoculars, scooters, mopeds, etc., for which import quotas have newly been created. Among the old items, cultured pearls, etc. have been put on the free list; and import quotas have largely been expanded for cameras, sporting goods, toys, synthetic resin materials, hosiery goods, garments, silk fabrics, transistorized radio sets, porcelain, canned fruits, etc.

Besides, the United Kingdom has liberalized 28 items out of the 62 items thus far put under the anti-Japanese discriminative restrictions (compared with the Dollar Area).

2) Japan's imports from the United Kingdom are scheduled to register an increase of about £3,700,000 through the following measures: (a) Purchase quotas have newly been set for about 20 items (automatic grading machines, polishing powder, timepieces, etc.), (b) among the old items, sporting goods, gold goods, etc. have been freed; and import quotas have newly been introduced for about 150 items (industrial catalyser, paints, motor cars, copying machines, oil heaters, wool cloth, etc.), and (c) new items have been added to the Automatic Approval list, and the number of items covered in consumer goods quotas has been increased.

3) Japan's shipments to the British colonies are scheduled to decrease by about £6,700,000 from a year ago. Reasons are: (a) Purchases for re-exports by Aden, Hongkong and Singapore will get duller than ever, and (b) Nigeria, independent as from October, this year, will be excluded from the British Commonwealth.

4) Japan's imports from the British colonies, on the other hand, are expected to increase by about £2,300,000 due to the liberalization of coffee beans and other materials.

Thanks to these provisions, authorities concerned estimate, Anglo-Japanese trade (including the British colonies) in the current fiscal year will register a boost of over 10% in both ways from a year ago (in 1959, exports at £176.6 million and imports at £140.1 million).

Glimpses of Japanese Culture

Modern Sculpture in Japan

By Teiichi Hijikata

Man and Ship — *Tomonori Toyofuku (1960)*
— By courtesy of Tokyo Gallery —

ONE of my foreign friends who knows much about ancient Japanese art but who has never set foot in our country, wrote to me: "Your country has a fine tradition in sculpture from earliest times to the Kamakura and Muromachi Periods. I would like to know how this tradition lives in present Japanese sculpture." Another foreign friend of mine, who once stayed in Japan and saw some contemporary Japanese sculpture, on the other hand, wrote: "Compared with present-day Japanese painting, sculpture is a truly miserable lot." Still another foreign friend, who is now staying in Japan and often visits museums and art galleries, frequently brings pieces of sculpture to me and ask about the artists' backgrounds and personalities.

Whenever I hear from these foreign friends, I am reminded of the fact that there are three pairs of eyes watching modern Japanese sculpture—those of expectation, criticism and evaluation.

The first Japanese sculptor who tried to establish here the ideas of modern sculpture in the western form was Morie Ogiwara (1879–1910). The untimely death of this young and ambitious artist was a great loss to modern Japanese sculpture. Ogiwara was a disciple of Auguste Rodin, who once told his Japanese follower: "Why do you Japanese artists come over to Europe when you have a fine sculptural tradition of your own?" Needless to mention, Auguste Rodin was the virtual path-finder of modern sculpture in France—even in the whole world. He created his own kind of art through inspiration from sculpture of ancient Greece, sculpture of Gothic cathedrals and the artistic methods followed by artisans in the country. In Rodin's own words: "I created nothing; all I did was to re-discover. The reason why my works look new is that my objective and my way have long been counted among the lost. People call my works revolutionary, while they only represent a return to the great sculptural rules of ancient times.... In schools, you learn to copy the Greek works. The important thing is to re-discover the Greek methods."

These words of Rodin's are true, but it is also true that we had to wait for a man of Rodin's talent for these truths to be incorporated into actual works. Moreover, it is true that Japan has a fine tradition of sculpture, (in the Nara Period, a number of sculptural masterprieces were produced) but the fact should be kept in mind that this tradition is that of wood carving and not of western style sculpture. It was because of this that Japanese sculptors in the late 1800s and early 1900s made their pilgrimage to Paris in order to learn the "new"—they believed—methods of European-style sculpture. Therefore, these Japanese sculptors had to become minor Rodins, minor Bourdelles and minor Maillols, although they obviously had their own artistic talent and the characteristics special to the Japanese tradition. They went *not* to re-discover (as did Rodin) the hidden and fresh beauty inherent to Japanese sculpture and show it to the European art world (as did Rodin). The Japanese artists were—for a long time—totally preoccupied in transplanting the European idea of sculpture to this country. This may have been the most important cause for a Spanish artist friend of mine to declare that modern Japanese sculpture is strangely poor when compared with modern Japanese painting. However, the fact should also be kept in mind that it is not the minor Rodins, minor Bourdelles and minor Maillols at the turn of the century that my Spanish friend severely attacks. It is rather the present imitators of these turn-of-the-century artists who participate in the Japan Art Exhibition (usually called *Nitten*) and sponsored by the Government).

However, it is not altogether true that modern Japan has no sculptural talent of any statue. There are a considerable number of great and promising artists working at present. For example, there are Shindo Tsuji, Tomonori Toyofuku and Kentaro Kimura. These artistis have found new rules and meanings in Japan's traditional art and are working hard to bring them to new expression. Shindo Tsuji was invited to participate in the "World's Seven Sculptors" Exhibition in 1958 at the Guggenheim Museum; represented Japan in the Japanese Pavillion at the 1958 Venice Biennalle; one of his works was purchased in 1959 by the Carnegie Museum in Pittsburg; and he is now holding a one-man exhibition at the Kamakura Museum of Modern Art.

There are two major tendencies in Shindo Tsuji's works—the one which may be classified in ceramics and the other which expresses itself in wood and steel. In form, some are abstractions and the other "semi-abstractions." The firing operation in the furnace is extremely difficult and requires a real talent for producing good "ceramic sculpture." However, Tsuji's abstractionist works in this category actually palpitate with movement and dynamism; while his semi-abstractionist works often feature legendary and imaginary personalities in ghostly forms suggesting the Oriental nihilism of this sculptor.

Tomonori Toyofuku was recently awarded the Kotaro Takamura Prize for his "Exiles" series. His fine method of carving, which reminds one of the wooden Buddha statues, and the intellectual light which shines behind his works are receiving increasing acclaim from art critics.

Torceau — *Kentaro Kimura (1958)*

Woman Sitting — *Yoshitatsu Yanagihara (1960)*
— By courtesy of Bijutsu Shuppansha —

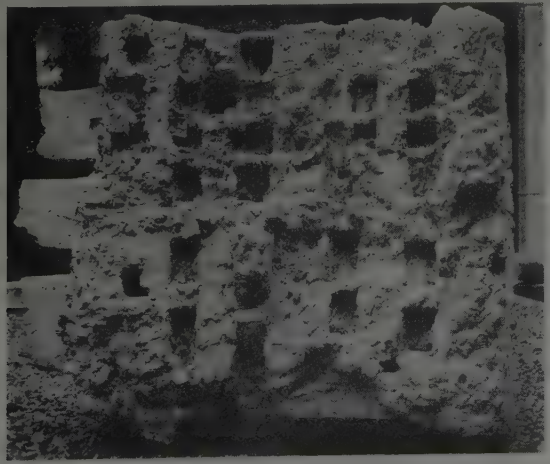
Unlike the above-mentioned two artists, Kentaro Kimura is creating an art of his own—abstractionist works highly colored with folk art. When his work approaches further perfection, Japan may see the birth of a Hans Arp.

Like any other country, the post-war art world of Japan can be divided into the following three major classifications—1) academic artists who are clinging to old traditions; 2) the artists who separate themselves from old traditions and try to create a new realism or concrete sculptory; and 3) artists who venture into the new realm of abstractionist sculpture. No mention is necessary here of the first group of artists.

There are a considerable number of artists in the sccond category who stand out from the others. For example, there are Katsu Kinouchi, Kazuo Kikuchi, Arata Hongo, Tadao Sato, and Yoshitatsu Yanagihara. Katsu Kinouchi seems to have been captivated by the archaic sculpture of old Greece during his long stay in Paris. He is now taking the Japanese art world by storm by introducing sculptural portraits of women—so massive and simplified in their approach that one may call them the work of a "Japanese fauvist."

Kazuo Kikuchi catches the faces and bodies of the Japanese people in emotion-filled sculpture, while Arata Hongo does not neglect to impart feeling to his pieces even when he is tackling ideological themes. He too creates wooden carvings of archaic flavor.

These three artists were, in great measure, instrumental in freeing Japanese sculpture from the shackles of former academism. And for their efforts, they received—each one of them —art prizes offered by the Mainichi Shinbun for the most important pieces of art each year.



Pigeon's Nest — *Bushiro Mori (1960)*

Tadayoshi Sato, on the other hand, had been noted for the sensitive and realistic treatment of his subjects. In the past few years, however, he has been greatly intrigued by the faces of Japanese people in varied localities and received the Kotaro Takamura Prize (for 1960) for his "Faces" series.

Unlike the work of the above-mentioned four artists, Yoshitatsu Yanagihara has completely renounced his prerogative of being "representative." Yanagihara's works are the mirrors of the artist's momentary feelings caught in elaborate and fascinating sculptural forms. One can say that Yanagihara is the front runner among the Japanese sculptors who have raised aloft the banner of "figurativism." Yanagihara is the recipient of the Kotaro Takamura Prize for 1958 and his works are exhibited in the Japan Pavillion at the Venice Biennale this year.

Now let us turn to the works of Japan's abstractionist sculpture. Although there were abstractionist works even in pre-war days, it was only after the Pacific War that the movement got underway among Japanese artists. Just like other art forms, the abstractionist movement is being pushed by young artists. As virtual path-finders in the abstractionist field, the name of Constantin Brancusi cannot be overlooked together with that of Hans Arp. When the name of Brancusi is mentioned, one cannot but remember the name of Isamu Noguchi, who, in his younger days, worked in Brancusi's atelier. Son of a famous Japanese poet and a man of American nationality, Noguchi opened his one-man exhibition in Japan immediately after the Pacific War andprovided a great stimulant to the then dormant younger artists of Japan by his works, which, free from mere copying and modelling on reality, are often accompanied by good-natured humor. After this exhibition, Noguchi has been quite active in a variety of fields. Getting suggestions from *haniwa* figurines, *dotaku* (bell-shaped bronze) and *No* masks, Noguchi created his own brand of

Hidden Voice — *Ryokichi Mukai (1958)*

sculpture. The "Japanese Garden" at the UNESCO Headquarters in Paris is also a creation of Noguchi's. He also created new and fascinating electric lamp shades influenced by traditional Japanese lanterns. Noguchi's talent for absorbing the Japanese tradition, digesting it and producing it in his own work is quite amazing. In Isamu Noguchi, one can safely say that the Japanese tradition has found a great and appreciating interpreter.

Among the post-war crop, there are a number of promising young artists including Ryokichi Mukai, Masanori Ai, Hiroshi Konno, Tadahiro Ono, Akishige Mori, Shigeru Ueki and Bushiro Mori. These are the artists who are more or less known to the world by having represented Japan in such art exhibitions as the Venice and Sao Paulo Biennales along with such "figurative" artists as Katsu Kiuchi and Yoshitatsu Yanagihara. They try to make their sculptural pieces bold constructions in space.

Above, then, are the representative sculptors of today's Japan. However, the fact should be kept in mind that there is a host of other promising artists—younger in generation—and eager for new and untired experimentation and in whom we can reasonably place our hopes.

(The writer is a noted art critic and the conservator of the Kamakura Museum of Modern Art.)

Kaleidoscope

Public Opinion Survey of Ikeda Cabinet:—Asahi and Mainichi—two of the most influential newspapers in Japan—carried out public opinion surveys on a variety of subjects including the newly formed Ikeda Cabinet. According to the Asahi survey (conducted in August), 43% of the persons polled indicated liking to the Ikeda Cabinet, while 12% was in opposition to it. The Mainichi survey, on the other hand, revealed that 40% of the total persons polled was in favor of the Ikeda Cabinet, while 25% was in opposition. As for party affiliation, in the Asahi survey Liberal-Democrats are easily the No. 1 favorites among the constituents with 35% of the total persons favoring it, followed by Socialists 17% and Democratic Socialists 4%. No one supported Communists. In the Mainichi survey, Liberal-Democrats also led the field with 50% endorsement, followed by Socialists (20%), Democratic Socialists (8%) and Communists (0.4%). As for the enforcement of the new Japan-US Security Pact (of which Mainichi alone conducted a public opinion survey), 15% favored the step, while 22% frowned upon it. Largest single group (33%) opined that the step could not he helped, while the remaining 26% had no opinion about the problem. Political strikes were favored by a mere 5%, condemned by 45%, and tolerated by 31%. No opinion was entertained by the remaining 15%. Political and other demonstrations were favored by 8%, condemned by 44% and tolerated by 33%. The remaining 11% had no opinion about the problem.

Japan Industry Fair in Moscow:—"Japan Industry Fair" is being held in Moscow from August 16 through September 5. participated by 217 representative manufacturers and trading firms of Japan. The number of total items on display reaches 9,870, with special emphasis laid on heavy industrial commodities. The total floor space stands at 8,200 sq. m. with four different buildings. The First Building contains textiles, electric machinery, optical machinery, foodstuffs, toys, etc., while the Second Building contains model ships, printing machinery, metal products, machine tools, chemical machinery, sundry goods, etc. Chemical products, rubber goods, pharmaceuticals and engineering machinery are exhibited in the Third Building. Beside these three buildings, there is a movie house to show the progress of Japan's industry on the screen.

Automobile Production Spiralling:—According to the Motors Trade Association, the monthly production of automobile eclipsed the 30,000 unit mark for the first time in March, 1960. In June, the figure further spiralled to 39,600 units. The 40,000 mark is believed to have been achieved during the month of July. The achievement in the first half of this year is 66% greater than that in the corresponding period a year ago. Especially spectacular among the passenger cars were small and light four-wheelers. Although the production of light four-wheelers stood at a meager 370 units in January, it grew to 2,450 units in June. The production of light four-wheel trucks also advanced with an amazing tempo—from a mere 1,000 units in January to 3,500 units in June.

Luxury Liners through "Special Company":—An idea of "special company" in the image of Japan Air Lines—a joint enterprise by the Government and the private circles—is being toyed by Transportation Ministry and Nippon Yusen Kaisha (NYK Line). According to the plan, the new company is to build two 31,000-ton luxuary liners (price: ¥11.5 billion apiece) in preparation for the 1964 Olmpics scheduled to be held in Tokyo.

Overseas Loans & Investment Growing:—According to the Ministry of Finance, Japan's overseas loans and investment as of the end of June stood at $659 million—a growth of $49 million over the March-end achievement. In detail, investments for international monetary organizations accounted for $194 million; direct investment, $197 million; and delayed payment exports $268 million. Major reasons for this large-scale advance in three short months are: 1) growth in large-scale direct investments including $12 million by Arabia Oil Company and $3 million by Dai-Nippon Spinning to Brazil; 2) in the "delayed payment" export field some $15 million worth of ships were delivered to Greece and $4.6 million worth of industrial machinery was delivered to South East Asian countries (Ministry of Agri. & Forestry).

Farm-House Cash Income High:—Cash income of an average farm household stood at ¥304,000 in the fiscal 1959—the highest mark ever achieved after the Pacific War. Farm household expenditure likewise grew considerably with outlays for such durable consumer goods as televisions and motorcycles highlighting and stood at ¥271,000. Average deposit amount per household stood as of the end of March at ¥271,000. Major reasons for this rapid advance are: 1) farm production grew by 3.4% mainly due to rich harvest of rice crops; 2) prices of farm produce likewise advanced by 1.8% owing to the firm cattle and cocoon quotations; 3) prices of farmland necessities such as fertilizers and feedstuffs declined 1.5% from the previous year; 4) non-farmland income such as wages and salaries of the farm household members showed considerable growth on account of the general prosperity; and 5) forestry and other incidental businesses to farming also showed considerable energy in recovery.

Labor Productivity Up:—According to the labor productivity survey (a survey of work hours needed to produce a certain unit of commodity in 14 key industries) conducted by Labor Ministry, productivity has shown a considerable growth in the fiscal 1959 over the previous year thanks to the rapid progress of technological innovations and the lifting of operation curtailment. Work hours declined (in other words, productivity went up) by 12.6% in the fiscal 1959 from the previous year. This figure is the largest single-year achievement since 1955—bigger than 10.2% registered in the prosperous 1956. The composite labor productivity index of 14 major industries (iron refining, iron rolling, cotton spinning, chemical fibers, pulp, paper-paperboard, automobiles, prime movers, ammonium sulphate, cement, tire-tube, carbide and soda) has been steadily improving ever since 1955 and stands at 74.3 in the fiscal 1959 (1955=100).

Good Business for Telephone & Telegraph Public Corp:—Like most of other enterprises, Nippon Telephone & Telegraph Public Corporation drew up good business results for the fiscal 1959 thanks to the prevailing prosperity throughout the country. According to the announcement made by the Corporation, the total revenue stood at ¥212.4 billion, while the total expenditure stood at ¥161 billion leaving the profit of ¥51.4 billion—far bigger amount than originally expected. Compared with the previous year's figures, revenue grew by ¥30.6 billion; expenditure, ¥16.3 billion and profits, ¥14.2 billion.

Free Yen Deposit:—As of July 30—exactly one month after the recovery of convertibility of yen—the total outstanding free yen deposit of non-residents stood at about ¥24.0 billion ($66 million)—far greater than the amount originally expected ¥10.8 billion or $30 million). Majority of this deposit is the converted Euro-dollars.

Industry

Communication & Electronic Equipments

Communication and Electronic Apparatus

Although a number of "new" industries made their successive debut after the Pacific War, not everyone of them is necessarily doing wonderfully. For example, excessive competition among a variety of manufacturers is proving to be a major obstacle for synthetic fiber and synthetic resin industries to garner any sizable profits. Likewise, despite a tremendous amount of investment so far made, there is not yet any immediate profits expected for the nuclear energy field. In comparison with these hard-luck industries, communication and electronic apparata industries could be said to have been born with silver spoon. There have been no excessive competitions among the manufacturers, on the one hand. On the other, demands for their products have been continuously on the upcurve heavily supported by the spiralling demands from Nippon Telephone and Telegraph Corporation and popular demands for radio and television sets. In this sense, it can safely be said that communication and electronics industry is one of the most representative growth and innovation industries.

However, a turning point now seems to have arrived even for the thriving communication and electronics industry. Of course, the fact still remains that commuication and electronics industry is one of the most steady and promising. But it is quite problematical if the industry is able to follow the rosy path it has so far treaded upon. The character of the industry is expected to go through a considerable transformation in the near future. For example, the general consensus is that electronic gadgets will make an active inroad into the communication apparata fields with the ordinary telephone exchanges converted to electronic exchanges and carrier systems transistorized and made extremely small. In the electronics fields, today's scene-stealers such as television sets and transistor radios will be replaced by such industrial gadgets as electronics computors and other data handling mechanisms. Against this background full of movement and development, the present article purports to take a glance at the communication and electronics industries.

High Dependency on Telephone & Telegraph Corp.

First of all, we have to memorize the particularly Japanese situation that Nippon Telephone & Telegraph Corporation—a Government organ—accounts for gross 65% of Japan's total demand for telephone and telegraph machinery. Moreover, even non-Corporation demands are closely related to that of the Corporation. Today, the potential demands for communication systems are believed to shadow every expectation. The reason why this potential demands are not materialized is the absolute shortage of the circuit facilities of Telephone and Telegraph Corporation. In a word, because of the lack of circuit systems, hundreds and thousands of telephones can only be used within companies but not for outside communication. It follows, therefore, that if Telephone and Telegraph Corporation ups its demands for circuit systems, the potential demands for telephone will proportionally come up to the surface. In a word, the growth of demand from Telephone & Telegraph Corporation spells a double boon for communication apparatus manufacturers.

Table 1 shows the movement of sales of five major communication equipment manufacturers listed with Tokyo Securities Exchange (Nippon Electric, Fuji Tsushinki, Oki Electric, Iwasaki Tsushinki and Japan Radio) for the past five years. According to this table, communication equipment makers have steadily been growing in their sales, come depression, come prosperity, and in the past five years just about tripled the total sales.

1. Sales Movement of 5 Major Communication Equipment Manufacturers

(In ¥ Million)

	Sales	Indices
1956	19,740	100
1957	27,703	145
1958	32,073	162
1959	42,234	214
1960	60,865	308

Note : The figure for 1960 is the total of the March, 1960 term achievements and the sales estimate for the September, 1960 term—both compiled by the Oriental Economist.

Every communication equipment manufacturer depends some 50 to 60% of its total sales upon the demands from Nippon Telephone & Telegraph Corporation. The movement of the Corporation is therefore of paramount importance to the manufacturers. It will not be idle therefore to look into the future programs of the Corporation.

Demand Running Ahead of Supply

Often called the "sensitive ear of economy", telephone

and telegraph business has made an astounding progress after the end of the Pacific War. Established in 1952, Nippon Telephone & Telegraph Corporation embarked upon a major expansion and service improvement campaign in the following fiscal year under the Telephone & Telegraph Expansion 5-Year Plan. As a result of this streneous effort, the number of ordinary telephone subscribers grew by 1.7 times, while the number of public telephones virtually tripled the 1952 figure as of the end of the fiscal 1957. The number of long-distance phone circuits also tripled in the five short years.

This considerable expansion, however, was not large enough to satisfy the growing demand and by the end of each fiscal year, some 400,000 would-be subscribers cried for further expansion. In order to correct this situation, therefore, the second 5-year plan was inaugurated as of the fiscal 1958 with a variety of new countermeasures introduced.

The total fund for the second 5-year plan is set at ¥400 billion—an average ¥80 billion alloted for each fiscal year. Major highlights of this 5-year program are: 1) installation of 1,350,000 (average 270,000 units per year) additional telephones for household and office uses; 2) installation of 70,000 phones in agricultural and fishing villages; 3) installation of additional 65,000 public telephones; 4) establishment of 680 additional telephone exchanges; 5) expansion of 4,300,000 kilometers of circuit systems with the eye to minimizing the waiting hours for the out-of-the-city calls. In addition to these programs, preparations are now underway to expand and consolidate the junction circuits to cope with the mechanization of telegraph relay systems and the further popularization of television networks.

By the end of August, 1959—in the midway of the second 5-year program—the number of telephone subscribers eclipsed the 3 million mark—almost three times the pre-war peak of 1,080,000 units registered in the fiscal 1943. The number of public telephones likewise scaled the 80,000 unit mark—some 5 times the pre-war peak.

Moreover, some 62% of the total telephone systems is now automatic, while 53% of the total circuits for out-of-the-city calls is now also automatic—a great improvement in comparison with 21% registered just before the inauguration of the first 5-year plan in 1953.

In the course of the second 5-year plan, however, it became evident that the ever growing demands for telephones far surpassed the original expectations incorporated in the plan. And in August, 1959, Telephone & Telegraph Corporation was forced to revise the 5-year plan. According to the new plan, some ¥449.0 billion is going to be poured during the 3-year period from the fiscal 1960 in order to catch up with the gallopping growth in demand. The total outlay for the second 5-year plan, therefore, stands now at ¥623.0 billion.

At the start of the first 5-year plan, the average annual demand for telephone installation stood at about 200,000 units. It therefore was considered possible to completely write off the accumulated demands in 15 years if the new telephones were to be installed at the rate of 270,000 units per year under the second 5-year plan. However, with the turn of 1955, the average annual demand for telephone installation soared to 300,000 unit mark, leaving gross 770,000 would-be subscribers unsatisfied at the end of the fiscal 1959. Hence the revision of the original 5-year plan.

According to the Corporation estimate, the total demand for telephones would stand at 5,160,000 units by the end of the fiscal 1962; 7,600,000 units by the end of the fiscal 1967 and 10,570,000 units by the end of the fiscal 1972. In order to try to satisfy this gigantic demand, the revised 5-year plan is scheduld to install additional 400,000 telephones during the fiscal 1960; 430,000 telephones in the fiscal 1961 and 670,000 telephones in the fiscal 1962. Even with this expansion program, it will be about the end of the fiscal 1972—some 13-years hence and the last year of the fourth 5-year plan—when the total demands for telephones are completely satisfied.

Table 2 shows the number of telephones held per 100 persons as of January, 1959 in major countries of the world. Japan is still extremely low compared to other advanced countries of the world. Even after the fourth 5-year plan is completed in the fiscal 1972, the index for Japan will still be lowly 10.5 per 100 persons.

2. Popularization Rate of Telephones

(Per 100 persons; As of January, 1959)

U.S.	37.97
Sweden	34.00
Canada	29.64
Switzerland	28.31
Australia	20.08
England	14.53
Netherlands	12.42
Belgium	11.42
Japan	4.69

Source: A.T.T. survey.

Price Cuts Cancelled Out by Voluminal Growth

With the future programs of the Telephone & Telegraph Corporation as outlined above, orders for communication equipment manufacturers are expected to curve upward every year. The orders, moreover, are made to each of the manufacturers in proportion to its production

capabilities as well as its past achievements. This practice is instrumental in reducing the unnecessarily competition among manufacturers to a possible minimum. And furthermore, the practice of distributing the orders evenly throughout the year makes the manufacturers able to settle back and concentrate upon their production without having to pay undue and scattered attention to other petty worries. The Corporation also makes advance payments up to 60% of the total cost in the case where exceptionally long period of contract or exceptionally large sum of money is involved. Taking a glance at these favorable treatments, some may conclude that the communication equipment makers are treated with kid gloves.

The order prices, however, are considerably stiff. Concluding that the recent innovation and modernization of production facilities on the part of the manufacturers have considerably reduced the production costs, the Telephone & Telegraph Corporation brought out stiffer contract prices to the munufacturers as of the fiscal 1960. An average 6.2% reduction of prices was carried out for all materials. The item which suffered the most severe reduction was crossbar exchanges with 15% price cut-down, followed by cables (7% reduction), wire items (5.5%), telephone receivers (5%) and automatic exchanges (4.5%).

These price reductions were certainly a big blow to communication equipment industry. However, the tremendous growth in the Corporation order itself is expected to act as a shock-absorber and the manufacturers are expected to garner enough profit to keep their outfits going. However, with the large-scale research and development activities absolutely necessary in order to stay in the renovation race, communication equipment manufacturers will hereafter have to double their efforts to achieve the profit level they have so long maintained.

Emphasis Shifted to Industrial Electronic Appliance

Beside the stock in trade common for them, Japan's communication equipment manufacturers are trying to diversify their production lines by taking advantage of their highly efficient electronics techniques. For example, Nippon Electric has advanced into the fields of transistor radios, television sets, automation systems and electronic computers, while Fuji Tsushinki has been actively engaged in the production of electronic computers and automatic machine tools. Oki Electric, on the other hand, is a major manufacturer of office equipment in a technical assistance tie-up with International Business Machine of the U.S. Iwasaki Tsushinki is a monopolistic producer of synchroscopes as well as an active developer of audiometers and electro-faxes. Japan Radio likewise is trying to hit the limelight as a manufacturer of high-class tonal equipments and apparata (such as tape-recorders) by entering into a technical assistance contract with a German company.

Up to present, transistor radios and television sets have been the leading characters on the stage called electronics industry. However, with the 26% popularization rate (as of July, 1960) achieved, the sales of television sets have recently become disappointingly inactive, while the sales of transistor radios have become equally sedate ever since the announcement of the export limitations. The general consensus, therefore, is that a variety of electronic machinery for industrial uses are now going to usurp the thrones long held by transistor radios and television sets.

This line of thinking is clearly reflected in the revised version of the 5-year plan for electronics industry production formulated in the 10th regular meeting of Electronics Industry Council held on August 11. The revised version holds that the annual production growth will be in the neighborhood of 81% in comparison with 31% originally estimated. Likewise the original estimate held that electronic equipments for industrial uses, which stood at 18% of the total in the fiscal 1959, would advance to 36% by the fiscal 1964. The latter figure, however, was corrected and boosted to 48% in the revised version. Thus, the prospect is that electronic gadgets for industrial uses will take greater and greater share of the total production hereafter.

Telephone Exchanges

The total production of telephone exchanges in the fiscal 1959 reached in terms of value ¥17.0 billion—some 36% growth over the 1958 achievement of ¥12.5 billion. At present, the "step-by-step" exchange systems are being produced side by side with the crossbar exchange systems. Emphasis, however, is being shifted to the crossbar systems. For its rapid movement, stability and inexpensive maintenance cost, the crossbar exchanges have not only been increasingly adopted by the Nippon Telephone & Telegraph Corporation but also is utilized for PBX. In spite of the increasing adoption of automatic exchange systems, demands for "hand" exchange have not even slackened—its chief customers being small exchange stations and within-the-premises telephoning.

An important news in the recent telephone exchange field is the birth of the electronic exchange, which has a variety of advantages over the ordinary exchanges. For example, it could be smaller than the ordinary exchanges; speedier in its exchange operations; handle more circuits and inexpensive even in comarison with the crossbar exchanges (some 10–15% less expensive). Study of electronics exchanges has therefore been one of the most actively followed in most of the advanced countries of the world. In Japan, Nippon Electric has completed and put on sale NS-1A Electronics Exchange having 1,700

transistors and 7,800 diodes in the controlling section and capable of handling 100 circuits. This is the first of its kind to appear on the market of the world. The total production amount of telephone exchanges in the fiscal 1960 will reach ¥23 billion in terms of value.

Telephones

The production of telephones in 1959 totalled 910,000 sets valued at ¥5,000 million, registering a gain of 32% over the 1958 output of ¥3,800 million. The telephones now in use, commonly called the No. 4 model, are sufficiently dependable in reception, but are being found to have some points to be further improved in the past 10 odd years they have been in circulation. Because of this discovery, the Central Research Laboratory of the Nippon Telephone & Telegraph Public Corporation made studies and succeeded in the test production of the No. 5 model, about 10 times more sensitive than the No. 4 model. With further tests of its functional capacities still under way, some 5,000 sets of the new model are now being manufactured by leading electric machine manufacturers such as Oki Electric Industry, Nippon Electric, Hitachi Works, Iwasaki Tsushinki and Fuji Tsushinki. By 1963, all No. 4 model machine will be completely replaced by No. 5 models. In the production of telephones, Iwasaki Tsushinki takes the first place, closely followed by Oki Electric Industry.

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Carrier Equipments

Japan has made a remarkable advance of carrier techniques since the non-loaded cable system devised by Japanese engineers was put to the practical use in 1932. In parallel, the techniques for manufacturing coaxial cables and broadband multiplex transmission by ultra-super short wave have made swift progress, and carrier-equipments of the types have been speedily expanded for city telephone circuits and telecasting relays. The production of such carrier equipments in 1959 exceeded ¥8,000 million in value and will top the ¥10,000 million mark in 1960. Efforts are also being made by Japanese engineers for the production of smaller carrier equipments such as transistorized machines for short-distance transmission.

Telegraph Instruments

Speed and accuracy are the two watchwords for telegraphic communication, and, to that end, automation and mechanization of telegraph transmitters and receivers are being required. Japan has already been mass-manufacturing teleprinters of superb efficiency for telecommunications at home and abroad. For the mechanization of relay equipments, automatic repeating equipments have been manufactured and are installed in 19 key cities throughout the country. Between major cities, the telex system has been adopted for the transmission and receipt by dial. Telephoto and teletype equipments are also widely used by banks, trading houses, police stations and newspaper offices, and the annual production is increasing by leaps and bounds. The production of telegraph equipments in 1959 amounted to about ¥2,900 million and is likely to reach ¥5,000 million in the very near future.

Telecommunication Equipments

Radio broadcasting equipments being manufactured in Japan are restricted to 150 KW and telecasting equipments to 50 KW. Also being manufactured in Japan are related machines such as studio equipments, television antennas, etc. Broadcasting equipments are manufactured chiefly by Hitachi, Ltd., Tokyo Shibaura Electric and Shiba Electric Co. On the other hand, microwave multiplex communication equipments are being widely used for telecasting relay operations or multiplex tepehones by Nippon Telephone & Telegraph Public Corporation, broadcasting stations, and electric power companies. With coaxial cables, telecommunication equipments have come fast into the limelight with the annual production well exceeding ¥14,000 million.

Radio Communication Equipments

The Production of radars in Japan was undertaken before the Pacific War, and the postwar recovery of this branch has been notable. With technical knowhow inducted chiefly from Sperry Corp. (U.S.), and Raytheon

Mfg. Co., Inc. (U.S.), radars have been widely applied to navigation, aviation and meteolorogical observation. Equally popularized is the use of direction detectors, and such products based on Braun tubes are being exported to the United States and other countries. The annual production of radio communication equipments in 1959 totalled ¥4,000 million in value as compared with ¥1,500 million in 1955 and ¥1,000 million in 1953.

Electronic Equipments

Falling under this category is a wide variety of products such as X-ray apparatuses, radiant ray equipments, electromagnetic detectors and electronic microscopes. With the production in 1959 reaching some ¥6,600 million in value, the output is bound to grow sharply as progress is made in the technological phase. Electronic computers will soon come to top the products in this group. The demand for electronic computers in Japan has been unexpectedly large. The demand in the past has depended mostly on imports (with the imports of electronic computers well reaching ¥3,600 million in 1958 and soaring to ¥14,500 million in 1959). Japanese organizations have been devoted to the study of electronic computers and so far manufactured 27 sets of digital-type electronic computers. The breakdown by manufacturer is as follows: the Electric Research Institute, 5 sets; Nippon Electric Industry, 6 sets; Hitachi, Ltd., 4 sets; Fuji Tsushinki, 3 sets; Tokyo Shibaura Electric, 2 sets; Tokyo University, 2 sets; Hokushin Electric Works, Oki Electric Industry, Keio University, Fuji Film, and Nippon Telephone & Telegraph Public Corporation, one set each. Since the start of calendar 1960, Tokyo Shibaura Electric made a small-type electronic computer "TOSBAC-2, 100, 3, 100, 4, 100 series," and Nippon Electric Industry also manufactured "NEAC-2, 203 system." Matsushita Tsushin Kogyo and Mitsubishi Electric Mfg. are also engaged in exhaustive studies in preparation for manufacturing electronic computers of their own types. According to a recent survey by the Japan Electronic Industry Promotion Association, the demand for electronic computers in Japan in the four years from 1959 through 1962 is estimated to total 296 sets including 37 sets of larger types, 101 sets of medium types and 158 sets of smaller types. On the spur of such active demands, the advance of overseas manufacturers in the Japanese market has been energetic I.B.M. (U.S.) is planning to mass-manufacture electronic computers in Japan through a tieup with Japan I.B.M., its direct subsidiary. To the same end, Ramington-Rand (U.S.) is planning a technical tieup with Nippon-Remington Univac a Japanese corporation financed by Remington Rand (30%), Mitsui Bussan (50%) and Tokyo Shibaura Electric (20%).

In order to cope with the intensified offensive by overseas manufacturers, the Ministry of International Trade & Industry is drafting a plan for the establishment of a "national-policy" company for the mass production of electronic computers. With the liberalization of trade imminent, however, the influx of foreign products is likely to increase.

Wireless Equipment Parts

Coming under this category are storage batteries, resistors, transformers, microphones and speakers. The production of such parts and accessories of wireless communication equipments in 1959 totalled about ¥32,000 million, up about 80% over the 1958 output of ¥17,700 million, and the 1960 output is estimated to top the ¥60,000 million mark. There are specific manufacturers for each of such parts. For instance, Mitsui Electric is known as a top manufacturer of ultra-midget storage batteries for transistor radios, while variable resistors are almost monopolized by Teikoku Tsushin Kogyo. Because of the superior quality of Japan-made wireless parts in their wet-, heat- and cold-proof performances, as well as the smaller sizes, they have been actively exported to the United States, Canada and other countries.

Electric Measuring Machines

Parallel with the production expansion of communication and electronic machines, the technology for manufacturing electric measuring machines has advanced at a notable pace, while the scope of their applications has widened. In 1959, the production of electric measuring machines totalled ¥6,800 million with the 1960 output certain to top the ¥9,000 million mark. Efforts are being made for the increased production of specific measuring machines preparation for the start of color telecasting soon.

Orders for Electric Machines by Nippon Telephone & Telegraph Public Corporation

(In million yen)

	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Switchboards	6,480	7,897	8,844	13,123	5,971
Telephones	3,113	1,939	2,757	3,352	1,925
Telegraph equipments	614	576	449	439	384
Carrier equipments	3,612	3,067	4,973	6,137	3,577
Wireless communication equipments	1,405	1,899	2,701	1,820	315

Notes: Fiscal year from April through March: April and May for 1960.
Source: Tsushin Kikai Kogakukai.

Weight of Communication Equipments in Japan's Machinery Exports

(In $1,000)

	Fiscal 1959 (Actual)	Fiscal 1960 (Planned)
Ships	353,138	318,941
Electric Communication Equipment	134,846	161,000
Wired	132,805	155,800
Wireless	2,041	5,200
Automobiles	55,399	77,896
Industrial Machinery	41,210	56,900
Textile Machinery	35,452	31,000
Rolling Stock	19,750	20,000

Source: MITI (Customs clearance basis).

Commodity Market

Iron & Steel:—With the reorganization of the collective open sales system in late July, steel companies participating in the system at the same time announced the reduction of the "open sales" list prices by ¥1,000 to ¥4,000 per ton for seven designated products, namely: small bars, medium bars, medium shapes, plates, hot-rolled blacksheets, cold-rolled sheets, and ordinary wire rods. The new prices are as follows:

New Prices of Designated Steel Products

(In yen per ton)

	New "Open Sales" List Prices*	Market Prices**
Small bars (19 mm)	37,000	34,000
Medium bars (100 mm)	43,000	45,000
Medium shapes (6×65 mm)	39,000	36,500
Plates (12 mm)	45,000	43,500
Hot-rolled blacksheets (1.6 mm)	52,000	52,000
Cold-rolled sheets (0.29 mm)	58,000	56,000
Ordinary wire rods (5.5 mm)	40,000	40,000

Note: * floor price; ** and of July

The prices of other steel products not designated under the collective open sales system have also been lowered by about ¥2,000 per ton. Meanwhile, the production of iron and steel has continued swelling. The blast furnace pig iron production in the first six months (January through June) totalled 5,246,000 tons, increasing 10.0% over the production in the preceding six-month period (July through December, 1959). The production of crude steel in the first half also bulged 15.0% to 10,508,000 tons, thus reaching the 21,000,000-ton level at the annual rate for the first time. The output of hot-rolled ordinary steel products gained 12.0% to 7,290,000 tons.

Export shipments of steel products have continued fair with the monthly outgoings, which stood at 112,000 tons in January, swelling to 155,000 tons in March, 190,000 tons in April and 188,000 tons in May, as compared with the monthly average of 155,000 tons in 1959.

Aluminium:—The aluminium market has been soft for these few months, as overequipments of major processors have forced the slip of aluminium products while the oversupply of ingots has also compelled the list price of ¥220,000 per ton to become nominal as market prices have fallen to around ¥210,000. The production of rolled aluminium products in April, 1959 stood at 7,481 tons, but the fierce production race among major smelters boosted the monthly output to 9,738 tons in December, and the 10,000-ton mark was smashed in February, 1960, although the May output marginally slipped to 9,449 tons. Slipping also are the prices of sheet products. The market prices of small sheets, which once stood at ¥315,000 per ton, have now dived below the ¥300,000 mark to hit ¥295,000 with the future outlook still gloomy. Partly responsible for the weak market for aluminium was the impact of 9,000 tons of imported ingots which arrived in the first half of fiscal 1960.

Cotton Yarn:—Cotton yarn quotations continued to mark time in July with the high for the month standing at ¥175.00 per lb. (30s: current-month delivery) and the low at ¥170.90. A further dive to ¥165.00 was marked by the middle part of August. The mounting volume of inventories (605,900 bales at the end of June) was the major impact on the yarn market. With the domestic demand expected to lull for some time to come, the market is bound to continue lethargic, even the monthly exports of about 100,000 bales are maintained. Meanwhile, the production of cotton yarns in July totalled 236,296 bales, registering a drop of 5.0% from the June output. The July production was broken down into 229,221 bales of pure cotton yarn (down 5%), 1,183 bales of mixed yarn (down 20%), 668 bales of cotton-spun rayon mixed yarn (down 9%) and 5,224 bales of other yarns (up 17%), according to the Japan Cotton Spinners Association.

Woollen Yarn:—The woollen yarn market continued dull in July with the Nagoya quotation hitting the low at ¥1,249 per lb. for current monthly delivery, up slightly over the June price of ¥1,237, but the quotation for futures delivery dived to the lower level of ¥1,200, as compared with June's ¥1,257. By the middle part of August, the quotations further tended downward, as they fell to ¥1,196 for current month delivery and ¥1,169 for futures delivery. Some of the principal dampers are the continued increase of top production and the weak tone of the Australian wool quotations. As a counter-measure to cope with the weak market, the reduction of a foreign currency allocation for wool imports in the second half (starting October) is under consideration in some circles.

Chemical Fibres:—Rayon filament yarn stood firm in July with the Osaka market quotations (low) climbing to ¥176.90 per 500 grams for current-month delivery (as compared with ¥168.4 in June) and ¥171.6 for futures delivery (¥166.0). Active export shipments of rayon filament yarn and fabrics in May through June and the seasonal rise in domestic demand offered two principal stimulants to the market. Prices of spun rayon yarn also remained steady in July apparently on the strength of fair exports and the brisk domestic demand.

Meanwhile, the Japan Chemical Fibres Association announced that the production of rayon filament and spun rayon yarns and fabrics in July stood as follows: rayon filament yarn, 1,056 tons (down 24.9% from June); spun rayon yarn, 2,007 tons (up 55.3%); rayon filament fabrics, 15,744,000 sq. metres (down 13.5%); spun rayon fabrics, 47,765,000 sq. metres (down 1.3%).

Raw Silk:—Raw silk continued stiff into July with the Yokohama silk prices (high) reaching ¥3,442 for current-month delivery (¥3,374 in June) and ¥3,478 for futures delivery (¥3,298). The stiff tone remained unmolested in the first half of August with the quotations further climbing to ¥3,649 for current-month delivery and ¥3,660 for futures delivery as of mid-August. Major spurs to the silk market are: 1) The fair tone of export sales and the swelling domestic demand; 2) The steady decline of government-held stocks (only 2,865 bales left) due to bulky (14,943 bales) releases in July; 2) No likelihood of production increases as the summer-autumn cocoon crop is bound to remain unchanged at the 1959 level.

The production of raw silk in July amounted to 29,428 bales, registering a decrease of 14.0% from the June output, according to the Ministry of Agriculture & Forestry, while the export shipments in July increased 59.0% over a year ago to 11,983 bales and domestic deliveries also swelled 8.0% to 27,428 bales. June-end inventories, nevertheless, increased 31.0% over a year before due to the release of 14,943 bales out of government stocks during the month.

Steel Production & Inventories

(In 1,000 tons)

	Medium Small Shapes Bars	Plates & Sheets	Hot-rolled Black-sheets	Cold-rolled Sheets	Total	Inventories*	
						Manufacturers	Wholesalers
1960—January	61	181	267	154	1,091	553	329
February	68	186	283	147	1,121	561	313
March	58	193	304	156	1,249	569	332
April	63	195	298	169	1,220	604	338
May	55	209	261	170	1,246	610	344
June	62	214	265	166	1,243	610	344

Note: * Including other items.
Source: Japan Iron & Steel Federation.

Company Notes

Tire Mould Production (*Kobe Steel Works*)

Kobe Steel Works has decided to start manufacturing tire moulds through a technical tieup with Akron Standard Mould Company, Ltd. (U.S.) It is understood that the Japanese steel firm will later advance to the manufacture of other machines for making tires.

Hilton Hotel in Tokyo (*Tokyo Electric Express Railway*)

Tokyo Electric Express Railway (Tokyo Kyuko Dentetsu) plans to start construction of "Tokyo Hilton Hotel" through a business tieup with Hilton Hotels International, one of the three largest hotel proprietors in the United States. Under a contract soon to be formally concluded between the two companies, Tokyo Kyuko Dentetsu will furnish the site, building and all necessary equipments for the proposed hotel, while the management of the hotel will be placed under Hilton Hotels International. A provisional contract for the present business tieup was signed in 1956, but the materialization of the plan has been delayed due to the lack of a proper site.

Giant Meteorological Radar (*Tokyo Shibaura Electric Co., Ltd.*)

Tokyo Shibaura Electric Co., Ltd. has completed a giant radar for meteorological observations, one of the most powerful in the world, for the Murotozaki meteorological observatory in Kochi prefecture. The new radar has the frequency band of 3,000 megacycle (wavelength, 10 cms), the output of 600 kW and the observation range of 500 kms. It is double the existing radars in the output and 200 kms. longer in the observation range.

Esaki Diode on Sale (*Sony, Ltd.*)

Sony, Ltd. has started manufacturing a variety of "Esaki Diode" invented by Dr. Reona Esaki and internationally known as an epochal semi-conductor in the middle part of August. The diodes are priced between ¥1,000 and ¥3,600 per piece on the domestic market.

Construction Machinery Production (*Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Reorganized*)

Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Reorganized will be ready to start manufacturing construction machinery on an industrial scale upon the completion of its new plant in Akashi City, Hyogo prefecture in October. The new specialities include diesel hammers, asphalt finishers, concrete finishers and power shovels.

Assembling of Japanese Jeeps in Mexico (*Toyota Motor Co., Ltd.*)

Toyota Motor Co., Ltd. has concluded a contract with Blanta Leo de Mexico Co. in Monterrey, the second largest city in Mexico, for the assembling of Toyota landcruisers and others in that city. Under the contract, Toyota can expect the annual shipment of some 4,000 Toyota landcruisers (four-wheel jeeps) and other Toyota cars to Mexico with the assembling to be made in that country. A similar contract was signed some time ago by Nissan Motor Co. with a Mexican firm.

Pig Iron Without Blast Furnace (*Yawata Iron & Steel Co., Ltd.*)

Yawata Iron & Steel Co. is looking for a proper site in Chiba prefecture for the production of pig iron without the medium of blast furnaces, preliminary to the construction of an all-embracing steel plant (from pig iron to finished steel products). Yawata plans to manufacture pig iron from sand iron by electric furnace. Chiba Sand Iron, one of Yawata's subsidiaries, will start erecting an electric furnace for the early start of the new project.

Largest Ore Carrier (*Mitsubishi Shipbuilding & Engineering*)

The Santa Cruz Maru, a 35,560 D/W ore carrier, was launched at the Hiroshima shipyard of Mitsubishi Shipbuilding & Engineering Co., Ltd. on July 26. The new ore carrier, the largest of the kind ever built in this country and a sister ship of the Santa Lucia Maru, another ore carrier delivered to Chiyoda Ore Transport Co., Ltd. on July 29, is bound for the same transport firm.

Indian Order for Hydro-Electric Equipments (*Hitachi Works, Ltd.*)

An order for two sets of hydro-electric generating equipments has been received recently by Hitachi Works, Ltd. from India. The first set, which is bound for a power station in Mysore by order of the State Government of Mysore, comprises a 12,500 h.p. Kaplan turbine and a 11,250 KVA CA generator valued at the total of $444,000. The delivery of this set will be made within 18–20 months. The second set, ordered by the Procurement & Supply Bureau of the Central Government of India for a power station in the Orissa state, includes a 52,000 h.p. Kaplan turbine, a 42,000 KVA AC generator, and a 42,000 KVA transformer worth some $1,000,000 with the delivery to be made within 20 months.

Purchase of Whaling Fleet from England (*Kyokuyo Whaling Co., Ltd.*)

Kyokuyo Whaling Co., has concluded a contract with Hector Whaling Co., Ltd. in England for the purchase of a whaling fleet comprising a 19,000-ton mother-ship, a 10,000-ton cold-storage boat and 7 catcher boats, at ¥3,000 million. The payment is made with one-third of the total payable in cash with the remaining two-thirds to be paid over the period of five years to follow (without interest). The delivery of the fleet under the contract is scheduled at the close of August. With the purchase of the new fleet from England, Kyokuyo Whaling will be equipped with two whaling fleets. With Taiyo Fishery equipped with three fleets and Nippon Fisheries with two, seven fleets will be mobilized for Japan's whaling expedition in the Antarctic in the coming season.

Larger Ethylene Capacity for Mitsubishi (*Mitsubishi Petrochemical Co., Ltd.*)

With the completion of the second-stage expansion project, the annual production capacity of ethylene by Mitsubishi Petrochemical Co., Ltd. will be boosted from the present 22,000 tons to 82,000 tons by the end of March, 1962. Meanwhile, Sumitomo Chemical recently announced its ethylene expansion project setting the annual target at 105,000 tons.

Technical Tieups for Paper from Bamboo (*Nitto Paper Co., Ltd.*)

Arrangements are under way between Nitto Paper Co., Ltd. with Indonesia, India and Pakistan for technical tieup contracts for the production of paper from bamboo abundantly available in the three countries in Southeast Asia. The arrangements have been started in response to the recent requests made by the Indonesian Government, Papco Co. in India and Dawood Co. in Pakistan to Nitto Paper Co., the only Japanese paper company operating bamboo pulp and bamboo paper mills, for technical assistance. Plants necessary for the erection of "bamboo paper" plants in the three countries will be manufactured by Hitachi Shipbuilding & Engineering.

Technique for Jet Engines (*Ishikawajima Heavy Industries, Ltd.*)

The Foreign Investment Council has decided to authorize Ishikawajima Heavy Industries, Ltd. to conclude a contract with General Electric (U.S.) for the induction of technical knowhow for the production of aircraft jet engines. The jet engine covered by the contract will be used for the Lockheed 104-J fighter which will be manufactured in Japan from 1961. The contract provides for the deposit of $2,500,000 with the patent fee set at 5% of the proceeds.

Investment Outlook

Asahi Glass Co., Ltd.

Asahi Glass Co., Ltd. (capitalized at ¥8,000 million and founded in September, 1907) is a leading company belonging to the Mitsubishi group and specializes in the manufacture of sheet glass. Sheet glass, demanding mass production for cost cuts and requiring high technical skill and huge equipment funds, is monopolized by a selected few enterprises in all countries, and the same is the case with Asahi Glass which accounts for about 60.0% of the nation's sheet glass output, and divides the market with Nippon Sheet Glass Co., Ltd., a Sumitomo-affiliated concern established in 1918. Later, Central Glass Co., Ltd. was created in 1958 by Onoda Cement and other industrial companies of the Mitsui group, but its annual production is still less than one-twentieth of the nation's total. With the sheet glass market in Japan thus monopolized by the "Big 2" manufacturers, market prices of sheet glass on the domestic market have so far immune to the movement of commodity prices.

Japan is the third biggest producer of sheet glass in the world, ranking next only to the United States and Soviet Russia, and Asahi Glass, which accounts for 60.0% of Japan's output, is one of the largest on earth. It also boasts of the biggest production in Japan of soda ash, which it began manufacturing by the ammonia process in 1916 to become self-supplied in this cardinal raw material for sheet glass production. The annual production of Asahi Glass is at present divided into sheet glass (70.0%), soda products (soda ash, caustic soda and ammonium hydrochloride fertilizers: 14.0%) and refractory bricks (6.0%). While the by-products of the company have not been particularly encouraging in recent showings, the smooth growth of sheet glass sales on the spur of the construction boom is contributing greatly to the hike of the company's business and profit.

Asahi Glass Business Showings

(In million yen)

Half-Year Term ending	Sales	Profit	Profit rate (%)	Dividend rate (%)
1958—June . . .	10,664	763	31	18
Dec. . . .	11,831	852	34	18
1959—June . . .	12,207	909	36	18
Dec. . . .	14,618	1,064	43	18

As the pioneer in the field of sheet glass and soda products (by the ammonia process) in this country, the country has made valuable contributions to the growth of modern industries in Japan.

In the latest rationalization of its soda production, the company has recently completed the process of taking ammonia from natural gas for the production of ammonium hydrochloride.

Isuzu Motor

Isuzu Motor Co., Ltd., capitalized at ¥7,500 million, traces its origin as far back as 1918 with Ishikawajima Shipbuilding & Engineering Co., Ltd. established a motor factory through a technical tieup with a British firm. As the pioneer in the production of diesel-engined trucks the company accounted for 58.7% of the total of 62,049 such trucks manufactured in this country in 1959. It also took 41.8% of the nation's production of diesel-engined buses in the same year. Parallel with the energetic advance of small passenger cars in Japan in recent years, Isuzu Motor Co., Ltd. in 1952 entered into a technical tieup with Rootes Motors Ltd. (England) for the production in Japan of Hillman Minx cars. Under the tieup contract with Rootes Motors, which was extended in 1957 until 1962, Isuzu Motor has been manufacturing the monthly average of 900 Hillman cars. The company is also endeavoring to embark upon the production of purely domestic cars, like "Toyopet" of Toyota, "Datsun" of Nissan and "Skyline" of Fuji Precision Machinery. As the first step in this direction, Isuzu Motor, has started marketing the small-type (2-tons) truck "Elf" in the fall of 1959. The monthly production of "Elf" which stood at around 400 in May through June has recently been boosted to 500 including gasoline-engined as well as diesel-engined products. With the production target by the end of the current year set at 1,000, the company plans to start manufacturing a completely-domestic passenger car by the early part of 1962 when the tieup contract with Rootes Motors is due to expire.

The future equipment expansion project of the company will be propelled on the basis of the construction of a large plant for the mass production of small cars including dieselengined cars, the first of the kind to be marketed in Japan. According to the present plan, the proposed plant will be one kilometre long and 400 metres wide capable of manufacturing the monthly average of 7,000 "Elf" trucks and small passenger cars. For the construction of the plant, the company has already purchased a site covering about 400,000 tsubo in Fujisawa, Kanagawa prefecture. The work on the new plant is scheduled to start in the spring of 1961 for completion at the close of 1962 at the total cost of about ¥30,000 million to be raised through the floatation of bonds and loans (including $9.3 million loan contracted with the Export-Import Bank at Washington D.C.). The company has been enjoying fair business with the sales nearly quadrupled during the period from April, 1955 through April, 1960 with the declared profit also increasing four-fold. The sales for the April (1960) term reached ¥22,200 million with the declared profit reaching ¥1,590 million for a 16% dividend, while the sales for the current term (ending October) are estimated to amount to ¥25,000 million with the profit at well over ¥1,800 million. With the next capital expansion expected to be made in 1961, the dividend rate will be left intact at 16% until then.

Isuzu Motor's Business Results

(In million yen)

Half-Year Term ending	Sales	Profits	Profit rate (%)	Dividend rate (%)
April, 1959 . .	15,850	1,077	43	16
Oct., 1959 . .	16,950	1,209	48	16
April, 1960 . .	22,193	1,588	64	16

Mitsubishi Heavy-Industries, Reorganized

Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Reorganized (Shin Mitsubishi Jukogyo) is an all-embracing heavy industrial company with its major products covering seven cardinal machinery fields, namely: automobiles, machinery, prime movers, ships, rolling stock, farm implements, and aircraft. Largest in scale among Japanese machinery manufacturers, it will grow into a giant ¥20,000 million concern through a 60% capital expansion as of January, 1961.

Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd., which ruled over Japan's heavy industries world before the war, was disintegrated into three second companies through the

dissolution of Zaibatsu after the war's termination. Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Reorganized is one of the three second companies thus created. At its postwar start, the company had a thorny path, as what was placed at its disposal was only an old, war-torn aircraft plant. Its growth in the past decade or so, however, has been spectacular, and today, it has regained its leadership in the field by far surpassing its two brother firms, Mitsubishi Shipbuilding & Engineering and Mitsubishi Nippon Heavy Industries. Of all the heavy industrial branches in which the company has been specializing, what is most promising is its automobile division, particularly passenger cars. As shown in Table 1, the sales of the automobile division for the March (1960) term accounted for 20.9% of the total proceeds of the company, with a further advance to ¥12,000 million or 25.0% expected likely in the current term ending September. Up until last year, the company was specializing in the manufacture of medium-size trucks (Jupitor), tri-wheel trucks (Leo) and jeeps. In the autumn of 1959, however, the company introduced the first low-priced popular car "Mitsubishi-500." The "Mitsubishi-500" is a four-seater and is priced at less than ¥400,000. Placed on the market for the first time in May, this year, the new car has been enjoying brisk sales ever since with the total sales of 1,500 cars expected likely by the end of the year. Thus, the company has emerged as the third influence in Japan's motor world in close pursuit of established leaders such as Toyota and Nissan. The company is also planning to sell the "Mitsubishi-500" on the overseas market through the network of its partner in the United States, Willis Overland Co. Next in importance to the company is its machinery division. In the field of industrial machines, Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Reorganized has been especially reputed for paper-making machines, and has signed a series of technical tieup contracts with noted overseas firms for the manufacture of new-model paper-manufacturing plants. The company is also erecting a new factory in Kobe for the production of tire rollers and other road-construction machines through technical collaboration with foreign firms. The sales of the company for the current half-year term ending September are estimated at ¥47,000-48,000 million with the profit for the term also estimated to advance to around ¥3,000 million. As the company's business has been faring well, it will find no difficulty in retaining its 12% dividend even after the capital boost in 1961.

1. Sales of Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Reorganized by Groups*

Groups	Sales (In Million yen)	In Total (%)
Ships	7,749	18.0
Machinery	7,592	17.6
Prime Movers	10,859	25.3
Rolling Stock	1,482	3.5
Automobiles	8,957	20.9
Farm Implements	2,397	5.6
Aircraft	3,920	9.1
Total	42,956	100.0

*For the half-year term ending March, 1960.

2. Business Transition of Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Reorganized

Term ended	Sales (In million yen)	Profits (In million yen)	Profit rate (%)	Dividend rate (%)
1957—March	27,400	815	29	12
Sept.	31,500	2,334	84	12
1958—March	36,422	2,535	45	12
Sept.	35,035	2,418	43	12
1959—March	34,675	2,528	43	12
Sept.	34,981	2,503	41	12
1960—March	42,956	3,032	49	12

Nippon Musical Instruments Mfg.

Nippon Musical Instruments Mfg. Co., Ltd. is the oldest and largest manufacturer of musical instruments in this country. It was in the early days of the Meiji era (1868) that modern musical instruments were introduced into Japan from Western countries. In 1887, T. Yamaha succeeded in the trial manufacture of a small-type organ, marking the origin of the production of modern musical instruments in this country and the start of Nippon Musical Instruments Mfg. Co., Ltd. The company later took to the manufacture of pianos and harmonicas. It may be said that the history of Nippon Musical Instruments Mfg. is the history of the production Reyed instruments in this country. The annual production of the company accounts for the best part of the national total output, and its products are equal to if not better than the like products overseas. Although it started with keyed instruments, Nippon Musical Instruments Mfg. is gradually advancing to other musical instruments. For the manufacture of wind instruments, the company has placed under its control Nippon Kangakki K.K. while it has started manufacturing by itself mandolins, and preparations are also under way to take to the manufacture of other string instruments like violins. The domestic demand for musical instruments has begun to increase sharply since the Government announced its policy to foster musical education after the war. And the recent elevation of living standards side by side with the increase in individual income on the spur of a business boom has lent additional impetus to the already active sales of musical instruments. In these circumstances, the business of Nippon Musical Instruments Mfg. has continued encouragingly well with its production scarcely able to catch up with the swelling demand. Hence, the production has been boosted through the successive expansions of plants.

As of August, 1960, the monthly production of the company amounts to 2,100 pianos, 11,000 organs and 30,000 dozens of harmonicas, but the monthly demand has been well in excess of the production. The company has also advanced to some side lines including light autobicycles. Yamaha Motor, one of top manufacturers of light autobicycles which is threatening to overtake Honda Giken, the leader in the field, is a subsidiary of Nippon Musical Instruments Mfg. To conduct joint scientific researches for the two companies, the Yamaha Central Laboratory has been in operation. Some of the important products manufactured through the painstaking studies of the laboratory's experts are the all-transistorized electronics musical instrument "Electone," ferro-aluminium, copper-titanium alloy, and an all-plastic motor-boat.

The company is also positive in promoting export sales by establishing overseas branches in Los Angeles and Mexico to handle its musical instruments and autobicycles. Now capitalized at ¥1,000 million, the company will increase capital by 50.0% in 1961 to raise funds for financing equipment expansions.

1. Business Results of Nippon Musical Instruments Mfg.

(In million yen)

Half-Year Term ending	Sales	Profit*	Profit rate (%)	Dividend rate (%)
1958 - April	4,500	144	64	20
Oct.	4,362	137	61	20
1959 - April	5,564	199	59	20
Oct.	6,595	236	70	20
1960 - April	8,001	250	56	20

*After tax.

2. Production Transitions of Major Products

Half-year Term Ending

	Oct., 1956 (A)	Oct., 1959 (B)	A/B
Pianos	3,707	9,899	3.1
Organs	25,549	52,179	1.9
Accordions	1,957	3,513	1.8
Harmonicas	31,816	147,703	4.6

Note: Harmonicas in dozen; others in units.

Company of the Month

FURUKAWA ALUMINUM CO., LTD.

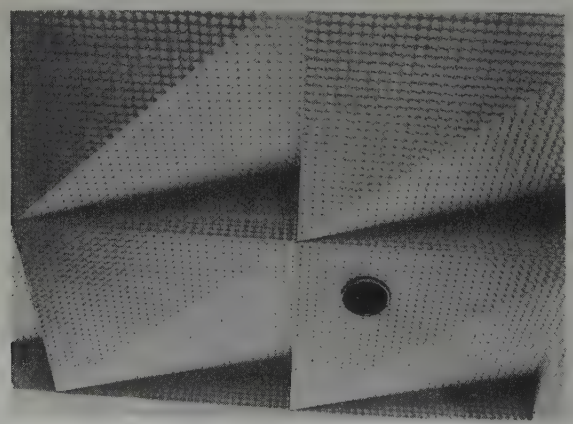
Aluminium-plated Treasure Repository of Chusonji Temple

Furukawa Aluminum Co., Ltd. was established in August, 1959 as a joint venture of Furukawa Electric Co., Ltd. (Japan) and ALCOA (U.S.). Originally capitalized at ¥1,600 million, the company had Furukawa Electric obtain ¥1,100 million worth of its shares in exchange for investments in kind including the Nikko Mizujiri plant and the Oyama plant with all its equipments and inventories while ALCOA offered all its technological knowhow and patent right equivalent to ¥500 million. The production and sales of Furukawa Aluminum Co., Ltd. on the basis of the actual showings during the term from August, 1959 through March, 1960 are as follows:

Production and Sales of Furukawa Aluminum Co., Ltd.

	Production (In m. tons)	Sales (In million yen)
Aluminum products—		
Rolled products	9,035	2,665
Pipes & bars	2,584	1,137
Aluminum wares	184	124
Others	—	77
Cast products—		
Castings	300	153
Die-casts	363	166
Others	—	4
Total	12,466	4,325

Of the two plants of the company, the Nikko plant, occupying the building space of 11,322 tsubo on a site of 29,189 tsubo, has the monthly production capacity of 1,300 tons of rolled aluminum (sheet) products, 600 tons of pipes and bars and 100 tons of finished ware with 577 workers on its payroll. The Oyama plant, occupying a site of 15,414 tsubo for a building space of 3,346 tsubo, has 286 workers in employment with the monthly production capacity standing at 80 tons of castings and 70 tons of die-casts.



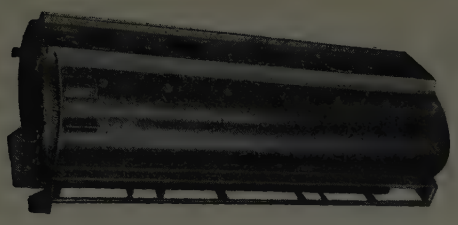
Part of Aluminium Ceiling of the Hall of Nihon University Atomic Energy Laboratory

Furukawa Electric, the mother company of Furukawa Aluminum, is the largest manufacturer of electric wires and cables in this country. Established in 1896, Furukawa Electric has also been engaged in aluminum and copper rolling operations. In view of the increasing demand for aluminum, Furukawa Electric in 1939 created Nippon Light Metal Co., Ltd. through a financial tieup with Tokyo Electric Light Co., Ltd. (now Tokyo Electric Power). Nippon Light Metal has grown into the largest aluminum smelter in this country (accounting for 52.0% of the total national production of aluminum ingots), and is today supplying the most part of material aluminum ingots used by Furukawa Alumnium Co. Through the creation of Furukawa Aluminum, Furukawa Electric has completed its front in aluminum rolling operations while Nippon Light Metal takes charge of smeltering operations.

Aluminum-made Concrete Buckets for Dam Construction

During the eight-month term from its inception (August, 1959 through March, 1960, Furukawa Aluminum Co., Ltd. registered the total sales of ¥4,325 million, of which export sales accounted for ¥180 million. The profit for the term under review was restricted to ¥30 million with interest rate against the paid-up capital standing at 28.0%, as the impact of starting expenses and interest payments prevented a larger profit yield, while the dividend was passed. Under the arrangements between ALCOA and Furukawa Electric, Furukawa Aluminum is to pay 1.5% of its sales to ALCOA as royalty, while Furukawa Electric takes charge of selling operations of the products for the period of three years from the time of the founding for a commission at 2.5% of the sales.

In view of the restricted consumption of aluminum



Aluminum-made Tank-lorry

products, there is a bright future for aluminum business in Japan. For instance, the per capita consumption of aluminum and the percentage comparison of aluminum consumption by industry in Japan were as follows:

Aluminum Consumption per Capita in Major Countries 1957
(In kgs)

Japan	0.96
U.S.	10.30
United Kingdom	5.90
W. Germany	4.90
France	4.10

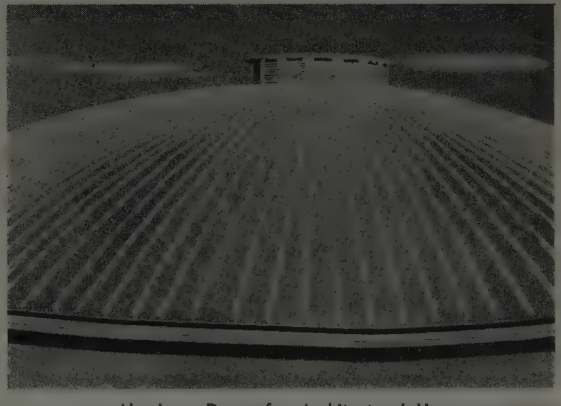
Aluminum Consumption by Industry 1956

Sector	Japan	U.S.	W. Germany
Transportation	14.0%	19.0%	22.0%
Construction	3.5	23.0	5.0
Household uses	34.0	12.0	14.0
Machinery	16.5	10.0	11.0
Electric Power	4.0	11.0	15.0
Packing	—	5.0	7.0
Others	26.0	20.0	27.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

The expansion of demands for aluminum products in Japan has been spectacular in recent years with the hike in fiscal 1960 estimated to stand at 30.0% over 1959. To cope with the situation, Japanese aluminum smelters and rollers are busy expanding capacities in order to catch up with the daily rising demands. Although the monthly production capacity at Furukawa Aluminum has exceeded 1,500 tons, it is not yet enough to cope with the swift consumption rise, and equipment expansion is urgently required. For plants-equipment investments in fiscal 1960, Furukawa Aluminum has earmarked funds totalling ¥2,800 million. The 1960 expansion program has been so drafted as to make the Nikko Plant into an exclusive rolling mill and the Oyama Plant into a factory exclusively devoted to the production of pipes, bars, castings and die-casts. At the Oyama Plant, an annex covering 6,000 square metres will be erected for the installation of a 2,200-ton extruding machine to be imported from the Hydro-Press Co., Ltd. This annex is scheduled to be ready for operation in August, 1960. A 1,250-ton extruding machine now operating at the Nikko plant for the production of pipes and bars will also be removed to the Oyama plant. Through such expansion operations, the monthly production capacity of pipes and bars of the company will be boosted from 600 tons to 1,000 tons. In parallel, the monthly production capacity of castings and die-casts at the Oyama plant will also be increased from 150 tons to 260 tons in the near future.

Beautifully-colored Almite Panels

At the Nikko plant, efforts will be directed toward the expansion of rolling equipments through the induction of technical knowhow from ALCOA. Experts of Furukawa Aluminum are now being trained at ALCOA plants in the United States, and new rolling equipments valued at ¥9,000 million will be imported soon from the United States in order to increase the monthly rolling capacity at the Nikko plant from 1,200 tons to 3,000 tons. A more ambitious expansion plan is also being studied in the rolling phase. Furukawa Aluminum is also endeavoring to foster aluminum processors under its aegis. As the first step in this direction, the company placed under its control Higashi Nihon Aluminum Co., Ltd. (capitalized at ¥90,000,000 and specializing in aluminum mould processing such as tanks and containers) in January, 1959. In April, 1960, Furukawa Aluminum established Nishi Nihon Aluminium Co., Ltd. (capitalized at ¥45,000,000 and devoted to the manufacture of ship equipments) through a tieup with Nagasaki Senpaku Sobi K.K. This was followed by the acquisition of 25.0% of the shares of Nikkei Kakoki K.K. (capitalized at ¥10,000,000 and specializing in the manufacture of aluminum chemical, electric and household equipments and appliances) in June, 1960 to place it under the Furukawa Aluminum lineup.



Aluminum Dome for Architectural Uses

The future of Furukawa Aluminum Co., Ltd. is considered bright, as it enjoys a rare privilege of obtaining the technological knowhow the sales network of ALCOA, the largest of integrated aluminum manufacturer of the world on the one hand while it is blessed with free access to the smooth and swift supply of raw materials from Nippon Light Metal, the largest aluminum smelters in Japan on the other. In addition, the market for its products has been fully guaranteed as it is closely linked with principal manufacturers of electric machines such as Fuji Electric Manufacturing and Fuji Tsushinki Seizo.

(*Catalogue number for Furukawa Aluminum is 195.*)

Book Review

Japan's American Interlude *By Kazuo Kawai. Published by the University of Chicago Press. Pp. 257 Price: $5.00.*

This book, prepared and published during the very period in which Japan's left-wingers including the notorious Zengakuren were on the rampage against the new Japan-U.S. security pact, is destined to become one of the classicson the apparently "strange and contradictory" reactions the Japanese people are apt to take in a variety of situations. To the present reviewer, the title of the book seems almost a little misleading. True, the principal subject here analysed is the American Occupation of the island country from the Japanese point of view. And the author brilliantly executes this difficult job. However, this book is far more than a mere chronicle of "inside" stories. This is a really brilliant character study of the Japanese people. The author has a double-edged advantage in tackling the subject—he was born in Japan, educated in the U.S., "lived through" the war and occupation periods in his mother country.

Combined journalist and sociologist, Mr. Kawai was accorded a great opportunity to make a thorough scrutiny of the character of his country's people (whose "inscrutability" had been a well-known fact) in the wild days of the Pacific War and the early days of the American Occupation.

"The peaceful beginning of the Occupation of Japan," begins the author, "willl always remain something of a mystery. A bitter war had prepared the American to expect treachery and resistance, the Japanese to expect rapine and pillage." The author then embarks upon the task of explaining the major factors in the characteristics of the Japanese people which were instrumental in bringing about the "mystery." One of the most important factors, according to the author, is the "situational ethics" of the Japanese people. "Whereas Western civilization has developed a universalistic ethics which regards all men as equal in the sight of God, Eastern civilizations with their polytheistic concept of the divinity and their pluralistic concept of society regard human relationships as particularistic and specific."

Armed with this and other explanations offered by the author (notably, the strong inferiority complex of the Japanese), the readers are able to see the complex mind of the Japanese people, who fought with fiendish energy against the Americans, accepted surrender with "enigmatic" smile and then again played into the hands of the Communists and forced the Government to cancel its invitation to the President of the United States.

The book is divided into 12 major chapters and leaves almost nothing important unsaid. No scholar of Japan's political developments and the things Japanese in general can afford to overlook this important work. (*A.T.*)

Nihon No Boeki-gyo (Japan's Foreign Trade) (In Japanese) *Compiled by Seiji-Keizai Kenkyusho (Politico-Economic Study Institute). Published by Toyo Keizai Shinpo-Sha. Pp. 165. Price: ¥200.*

Nothing is more important to this small island country of Japan than foreign trade. It is not too big an exageration to say that the country would not be able to survive even a day without foreign trade. In the prewar days, two giant trading firms—Mitsui Bussan and Mitsubishi Shoji—completely dominated Japan's foreign trade field and proved to be the mainstay of the two powerful Zaibatsu. With the inglorious termination of the Pacific War, however, Japan's foreign trade structure was shaken to the very root with Shoji and Bussan splintered into a number of small and ineffective organizations. The post-war recovery of Japan's foreign trade, however, has been both rapid and energetic. Especially noteworthy in recent days are the active moves among the former affiliates and subsidiaries of Zaibatsu and other major trading firms to get together to form much stronger entities to be more effective in the now freer international arena. The current book is the first major attempt to get really inside the country's foreign trade operations and see what makes Japan's foreign trade tick. In the first chapter entitled "Development of Japan's Capitalism and the Special Duties of Commercial Capital", the book delves deep into the special roles played by the country's commercial capital represented by foreign trade. In the second and third chapters, the authors shed a plenty of luminosity upon the often complex workings of Japan's foreign trade structure. And in the last and most important chapter of this book, the authors try to see the true meaning of the recent moves for the trading firms to get together to form entities analogous to the pre-war giant trading firms. A perusal of this book will not fail to make you something of an expert on Japan's foreign trade business. (*A.T.*)

Small Industry—*An International Annotated Bibliography compiled by Marian Crites Alexander-Frutschi. Published by The Free Press, Illinois. Pp. 218. Price: $10.00.*

This is the result of one of the reseach programs being carried out by International Industrial Development Center, Stanford Research Institute. The book is an important and unique contribution to the study of small industry in that it gathered, from all over the world, books, periodicals, articles and other documents on small industry and accompanied them with brief but to-the-point annotations. This book defines the small industry as the company having little or no specialization in management; and having close personal connection of the manager with productive workers and customers. Although it was impossible to rigorously apply this standard to all of the countries represented, this book does not lose any of its effectiveness from this small imperfection. This book is a must for every student of small industry. (K.U.)

Japan Travel Dictionary of Tourist Resorts. *Edited by Rokuo Okada. Published by Japan Travel Bureau. Pp. 155. Price: ¥360 ($2.00 outside Japan).*

Whether you are a millionaire on your deluxe cruise of the entire world or you are a poor day-dreamer without a red cent in your own pocket, you would not fail to enjoy this book in your own way. Arranged in the alphabetical order, there are some 600 important places to visit in Japan listed in this compact and to-the-point dictionary including hot-spring resorts, temples and shrines, parks and gardens and others. Each entry is not only accompanied by a laconic but to-the-point description of the geographical and other features of the place but also is followed by the time needed to reach the place, milages and other important data. By simply picking up this dictionary and selecting the place you want to visit, you can be reasonably sure what kind of travel you can expect and what kind of bliss and joy there is in store for you. In the appendix at the end of the book, the compiler Okada is kind enough to supply added information about Japan in general under 10 different headings such as Japan's population, representative hotels, inns and restaurants, important annual events, good spots for flower-viewing, souvenir shops, etc. The transportation map at the top of the book, on the other hand, gives any novice a rough idea of what part of Japan his destination lies. Nobody will regret having invested a modest fee for this wonderfully-edited book. (*A.T.*)

Japanese Etiquette. *By Bun Nakajima. Published by Japan Travel Bureau. Pp. 222. Price: ¥600 ($3.25 outside Japan).*

Third edition of the popular handbook on the subject, Japanese Etiquette by Mrs. Bun Nakajima will be a great help to every foreign visitor to Japan who are willing to follow the old adage that when one is in Rome, one should do as Romans do. Almost any question which will arise in one's contact with the Japanese people is likely to be answered by referring to this book. Within its twelve chapters may be found representative situations in both social and ordinary life, and the proper etiquette to observe on such occasions. (*A. T.*)

1. Economic Indicators (1)

Items	Gross National Product* (a)	Net Receipts & Payments of Treasury Accounts with the Public* (b)		Accounts of the Bank of Japan (End of Year or Month) (c)			Accounts of All Banks (End of Year or Month) (d)		Postal Savings & Postal Transfer Savings ** (e)	Clearings of Bills (All Japan) (f)		Average Interest Rates on Loans and Discounts of All Banks (g)
		Total	Foreign Ex. Accounts	Bank-Notes Issued	Loans & Discounts	Government Securities	Deposits[1]	Loans & Discounts		Bank Clearing	Dishonored bills	
Units & Standards	¥100 million									1,000 bills	¥100 million	per diem, Sen
1950	39,467	⊖ 419	⊖2,782	4,220	1,145	1,367	—	9,947	1,497	54,500	96,998	2.610
1951	54,442	346	⊖ 389	5,063	2,230	1,260	—	15,178	1,894	70,512	147,684	2.600
1952	61,180	24	⊖ 134	5,764	2,232	2,861	19,004	21,280	2,477	87,883	194,524	2.545
1953	70,848	951	1,298	6,298	2,987	3,143	23,628	26,712	3,332	108,728	250,061	2.488
1954	74,610	⊖1,900	⊖ 743	6,220	2,433	4,835	26,669	29,119	4,616	117,888	291,684	2.490
1955	82,033	⊖2,766	⊖1,699	6,738	319	5,536	31,760	31,958	5,443	128,592	330,084	2.460
1956	92,498	1,634	633	7,848	1,399	5,867	39,531	40,661	6,652	146,302	401,110	2.311
1957	100,251	2,597	1,134	8,371	5,519	3,872	45,325	50,244	7,654	161,191	511,712	2.304
1958	102,917	⊖2,510	⊖1,935	8,910	3,793	5,360	54,318	58,129	8,625	166,838	569,395	2.332
1959	..	⊖1,334	⊖1,513	10,294	3,379	6,448	64,614	68,028	..	183,445	571,905	2.224
Ag. Pre. Year (%) ('58)	⊕ 2.7	—	—	⊕ 6.4	⊖ 31.3	⊕ 38.4	⊕ 19.8	⊕ 15.7	⊕ 12.7	⊕ 3.5	⊕ 11.3	⊖ 1.3
Ag. Pre. Year (%) ('59)	..	—	—	⊕ 15.5	⊖ 10.9	⊕ 20.3	⊕ 19.0	⊕ 17.0	..	⊕ 10.0	⊕ 0.4	⊖ 4.6
1956 January	—	703	⊖ 105	5,828	281	4,833	31,193	31,603	5,351	9,126	25,571	2.392
February	—	202	⊖ 125	5,685	209	4,650	31,399	31,818	5,377	10,791	27,778	2.377
March	81,441	269	⊖ 118	5,747	273	5,613	32,433	32,584	5,443	11,799	32,878	2.360
April	—	⊖ 558	⊖ 143	5,847	184	5,207	32,697	32,392	5,442	11,446	30,661	2.345
May	—	454	⊖ 15	5,614	229	5,083	33,476	32,902	5,473	12,107	30,411	2.326
June	89,669	198	⊖ 33	5,969	629	4,552	34,097	34,062	5,583	13,057	32,161	2.304
July	—	⊖ 4	⊖ 97	5,975	625	4,640	34,316	34,822	5,783	12,420	32,334	2.289
August	—	⊖ 398	⊖ 6	5,924	926	4,289	34,807	35,685	5,840	12,142	33,756	2.280
September	90,463	⊖ 51	⊖ 123	5,995	913	4,348	36,317	37,196	5,905	11,527	34,581	2.272
October	—	⊖ 333	⊖ 9	6,110	756	4,709	36,214	37,218	6,023	13,014	37,800	2.272
November	—	⊖ 213	⊖ 78	6,260	711	4,843	37,638	38,418	6,067	12,511	35,996	2.266
December	93,016	⊖ 870	⊖ 82	7,848	1,399	5,867	39,531	40,661	6,327	16,361	47,185	2.260
1957 January	—	1,409	⊖ 228	6,764	1,660	4,516	39,200	40,835	6,543	11,108	34,607	2.257
February	—	957	⊖ 224	6,586	2,415	3,439	39,020	41,575	6,580	11,967	36,200	2.256
March	97,129	246	⊖ 309	6,662	2,763	5,100	40,622	43,012	6,652	12,755	43,017	2.252
April	—	⊖ 205	⊖ 314	6,837	2,726	3,610	40,626	43,277	6,651	13,169	42,351	2.254
May	—	936	⊖ 476	6,390	3,243	2,998	41,188	43,904	6,684	13,767	41,296	2.269
June	104,097	1,046	⊖ 435	6,771	4,754	2,180	40,754	44,695	6,803	13,655	39,142	2.291
July	—	171	⊖ 305	6,635	4,838	2,432	40,555	45,055	6,995	14,214	42,832	2.311
August	—	467	⊖ 219	6,503	5,212	2,332	40,974	45,745	7,026	13,242	41,809	2.332
September	99,744	374	⊖ 92	6,535	5,629	2,047	41,999	47,209	7,108	12,788	46,283	2.348
October	—	⊖ 529	⊖ 47	6,646	5,343	2,506	42,108	47,402	7,123	13,508	45,623	2.359
November	—	⊖ 185	⊖ 59	6,835	5,373	2,572	43,352	48,457	7,128	13,157	43,161	2.362
December	98,935	⊖1,316	⊖ 180	8,371	5,519	3,872	45,325	50,244	7,402	17,862	55,390	2.364
1958 January	—	929	⊖ 70	6,934	5,043	2,954	44,732	50,192	7,627	10,930	40,271	2.365
February	—	664	⊖ 147	6,900	5,690	2,358	44,502	50,542	7,605	12,399	41,276	2.366
March	98,460	244	⊖ 204	6,886	5,881	3,827	45,965	51,486	7,654	13,435	52,348	2.305
April	—	⊖1,006	⊖ 118	7,037	5,070	2,958	46,437	51,639	7,611	13,189	46,045	2.368
May	—	347	⊖ 110	6,603	4,991	2,532	46,997	52,187	7,603	13,848	45,098	2.368
June	97,204	85	⊖ 99	7,012	5,526	2,160	47,288	52,948	7,695	14,553	45,432	2.361
July	—	⊖ 433	⊖ 159	6,889	4,950	2,753	48,116	53,480	7,885	14,314	47,498	2.341
August	—	387	⊖ 218	6,938	5,415	2,187	48,711	54,166	7,897	13,115	44,407	2 326
September	101,778	⊖ 185	⊖ 195	6,848	5,071	2,101	50,305	55,303	7,884	13,938	53,062	2.305
October	—	⊖1,148	⊖ 196	6,945	4,121	3,267	50,414	55,417	8,012	14,078	50,107	2.287
November	—	⊖1,109	⊖ 255	7,133	3,274	4,167	52,155	56,431	7,985	13,196	43,643	2.274
December	103,322	⊖1,199	⊖ 235	8,910	3,793	5,360	54,318	58,129	8,270	19,843	60,207	2.266
1959 January	—	972	⊖ 8	7,500	3,361	4,186	53,404	57,949	8,526	11,615	42,015	2.262
February	—	479	⊖ 191	7,536	3,868	3,654	53,639	58,423	8,509	13,416	43,709	2.260
March	109,377	301	⊖ 151	7,563	4,122	4,301	56,153	59,806	8,625	14,804	51,814	2.240
April	—	⊖ 986	⊖ 108	7,689	3,273	4,282	56,155	59,624	8,603	14,220	47,404	2.229
May	—	144	⊖ 210	7,388	3,153	4,038	57,174	60,493	8,627	14,452	43,113	2.220
June	115,755	116	⊖ 156	7,883	3,802	3,649	57,314	61,383	8,784	16,781	47,913	2.214
July	—	⊖ 266	⊖ 138	7,811	3,519	3,891	57,754	62,112	9,062	15,686	46,080	2.212
August	—	601	⊖ 154	7,794	4,139	3,107	58,278	62,886	9,086	14,976	45,417	2.209
September	120,535	⊖ 99	⊖ 120	7,853	4,175	3,066	60,158	64,192	9,193	15,187	50,411	2.207
October	—	⊖1,243	⊖ 192	8,113	3,388	4,327	60,303	64,617	9,254	15,673	49,062	2.209
November	—	⊖1,118	⊖ 174	8,423	2,431	5,395	61,876	65,956	9,277	15,136	45,215	2.209
December	126,759	⊖1,110	⊖ 129	10,294	3,379	6,448	64,614	68,028	9,732	21,500	59,747	2.223
1960 January	—	1,326	⊖ 49	8,740	2,978	5,027	63,900	68,219	9,894	12,202	42,334	2.236
February	—	777	⊖ 34	8,659	3,647	4,217	63,820	68,808	9,870	15,918	50,541	2.246
March	..	524	⊖ 117	8,766	4,256	5,289	66,408	70,282	..	16,808	58,253	2.249
April	—	⊖1,285	⊖ 120	9,044	3,347	5,205	66,388	70,222	..	15,930	53,766	2.252
May	—	419	⊖ 107	8,699	3,346	4,507	67,757	71,283	..	16,562	50,940	2.252
June	..	548	⊖ 134	9,252	4,495	3,969	67,734	72,546	..	18,065	55,110	2.252
July	—	⊖108	⊖ 228	9,315	4,541	3,868	68,432	73.597	..	16,520	51,560	..
Ag. Pre. Month (%)	⊕ 5.2	—	—	⊕ 0.7	⊕ 1.0	⊖ 2.5	⊕ 1.0	⊕ 1.4	⊖ 0.2	⊖ 8.6	⊖ 16.4	0
Ag. Cor. Month Year Ago (%)	⊕ 22.7	—	—	⊕ 19.3	⊕ 29.0	⊖ 0.6	⊕ 18.5	⊕ 18.5	⊕ 16.0	⊕ 5.3	⊕ 11.9	⊕ 1.7

Source: EPC for (a); Finance Ministry for (b); Bank of Japan for (c), (d) and (g); Postal-Services Ministry for (e); Tokyo Clearing House for (F).
Note: * Fiscal year ** as of March. 1) Except "Deposits of Gov't & Gov't Agencies" "Checks & Bills".

1. Economic Indicators (2)

Items	Stock Market Indices (Tokyo) (a)				Industrial Production Indices (b)		Shipment Indices (c)		Inventry Indices (c)				
									Inventory of Raw Materials		Producer's Inventory of Finished Goods		Dealers' Inventory
	Dow-Jones	Simple Arithmatic	Total Turnovers	Investment Yields	(A)	(B)	(A)	(B)	Total	Imports	(A)	(B)	
Units & Standards	Yen		Million Stock	%	1955=100								
1950	101.73	74.00	512	9.53	47.4	—	52.5	—	—	—	48.1	66.6	—	86.0
1951	136.10	93.80	821	11.91	65.5	—	68.5	—	—	—	81.4	65.8	—	71.7
1952	245.67	124.08	2,003	9.85	70.2	—	73.9	—	—	—	93.7	80.8	—	73.5
1953	340.90	156.05	2,092	7.44	85.7	—	85.0	—	99.5	113.6	79.2	—	—	87.6
1954	340.79	110.94	1,238	9.44	92.9	—	91.1	—	103.5	111.0	100.0	—	—	97.7
1955	374.00	108.17	2,505	7.96	100.0	—	100.0	—	100.0	100.0	100.0	—	—	100.0
1956	485.33	126.43	6,692	6.68	122.0	—	119.3	—	117.9	126.6	99.6	—	—	114.1
1957	535.57	114.10	7,692	7.14	144.5	—	136.2	—	163.1	184.4	126.5	—	—	145.1
1958	571.97	110.36	11,684	6.66	144.8	—	137.5	—	160.8	188.3	152.7	—	—	154.6
1959	821.52	146.39	21,201	4.54	179.9	—	168.5	—	170.2	192.0	152.4	—	—	154.1
Ag. Pre. Year (%) ('58)	⊕ 6.9	⊖ 3.3	⊕ 51.9	⊖ 6.4	⊕ 0.2	—	⊕ 1.0	—	⊖ 1.4	⊕ 2.1	⊕ 20.7	—	—	⊖ 6.5
Ag. Pre. Year (%) ('59)	⊕ 43.6	⊕ 32.6	⊕ 81.5	⊖ 31.7	⊕ 24.2	—	⊕ 22.5	—	⊕ 5.8	⊕ 2.0	⊖ 0.2	—	—	⊖ 0.3
1956 January	426.40	121.83	357	6.92	103.0	111.1	99.9	109.3	103.1	103.4	95.6	98.9	99.2	
February	429.71	122.58	387	6.61	117.0	113.3	105.6	111.3	101.6	102.2	105.4	99.4	96.3	
March	444.29	125.86	492	6.53	123.6	111.4	113.6	112.1	101.7	104.2	106.6	97.4	99.3	
April	471.86	130.27	712	6.45	116.6	114.9	115.8	112.4	104.1	112.5	95.0	98.1	107.4	
May	480.56	132.29	609	6.38	118.1	117.9	118.5	117.0	107.8	119.6	94.8	96.5	113.4	
June	502.21	137.32	716	6.33	120.3	121.4	118.9	119.6	117.8	131.3	98.3	97.6	113.3	
July	498.60	132.44	417	6.51	122.5	123.0	119.8	118.9	120.4	132.9	101.3	97.0	120.4	
August	502.03	129.61	417	6.69	122.7	126.1	122.6	123.1	126.6	139.3	99.5	98.0	126.2	
September	487.24	122.32	323	7.25	126.8	127.8	126.0	125.5	129.4	141.5	97.2	97.8	125.7	
October	496.19	116.20	540	7.25	131.0	130.9	125.4	125.6	134.8	143.4	98.2	101.8	124.9	
November	532.76	122.09	1,053	6.66	131.1	132.8	126.6	127.3	134.1	144.4	100.9	103.5	120.5	
December	553.89	124.34	669	6.77	136.5	132.6	139.0	129.0	133.1	145.1	102.1	104.8	122.5	
1957 January	572.80	125.99	977	6.47	126.3	136.8	121.8	133.4	136.0	150.5	100.4	104.7	132.8	
February	573.99	126.10	751	6.44	142.6	140.0	127.8	134.4	138.2	153.4	118.6	107.9	140.3	
March	567.73	124.38	711	6.37	154.8	140.2	137.3	134.9	142.0	164.4	116.8	109.0	142.0	
April	587.55	127.36	820	6.42	146.3	144.1	139.7	135.3	153.3	182.6	109.2	112.6	149.2	
May	547.58	118.00	775	7.17	152.0	151.5	142.9	141.2	159.5	192.2	116.4	118.7	146.9	
June	524.70	112.66	444	7.29	149.1	150.2	138.3	139.0	172.2	205.4	124.8	121.8	151.8	
July	495.89	104.73	487	7.87	149.7	151.5	139.7	139.0	174.1	201.1	134.6	127.4	148.1	
August	511.93	107.21	603	7.29	142.5	147.0	135.8	136.8	177.8	201.2	137.0	133.4	154.0	
September	532.32	110.97	730	7.44	143.5	145.4	139.9	139.3	176.2	193.7	136.0	136.5	152.9	
October	517.76	106.87	615	7.75	142.4	143.0	135.7	136.1	179.1	195.0	138.0	142.1	144.4	
November	503.76	103.98	362	7.86	141.4	144.0	132.3	136.6	176.9	188.5	145.3	148.2	139.1	
December	490.77	100.96	417	8.13	143.9	140.1	142.1	133.0	172.0	185.2	148.9	153.2	139.1	
1958 January	505.90	103.35	673	7.51	132.2	143.3	123.0	134.9	167.5	185.7	151.6	157.6	143.4	
February	528.61	106.78	862	7.37	145.9	142.9	128.9	135.5	167.0	191.2	160.3	159.0	145.0	
March	528.62	105.61	699	7.48	155.5	140.5	136.0	133.4	162.6	191.0	163.1	156.9	151.5	
April	545.81	107.06	829	7.28	141.0	138.8	140.5	135.9	158.9	187.8	147.4	151.9	158.8	
May	560.34	108.48	701	6.86	140.5	140.0	134.6	132.8	158.3	190.2	147.4	150.4	162.9	
June	574.70	110.99	1,055	6.61	139.7	140.8	132.0	132.4	163.0	193.1	153.7	150.1	158.4	
July	571.11	108.82	966	6.72	142.4	144.2	137.3	136.3	164.1	193.7	156.7	148.6	156.6	
August	585.00	111.00	1,276	6.41	140.7	145.2	136.5	137.4	161.7	194.2	154.0	150.2	162.0	
September	588.40	111.39	958	6.51	145.2	147.3	139.8	139.4	158.2	189.8	151.1	151.4	161.2	
October	604.36	113.60	1,591	6.30	149.2	149.9	143.5	143.5	154.7	184.1	148.8	152.9	155.5	
November	622.30	116.37	907	5.91	147.9	150.8	142.2	143.6	154.5	179.4	149.7	152.5	152.6	
December	648.44	120.86	1,168	5.51	157.4	153.1	156.2	145.1	157.8	179.3	149.0	153.1	147.3	
1959 January	676.26	126.92	1,240	5.16	147.4	160.0	138.9	152.2	159.0	176.5	147.4	152.9	147.4	
February	703.97	131.97	1,379	4.95	164.9	162.1	147.9	155.4	159.0	176.0	154.4	152.1	142.0	
March	742.27	138.55	1,573	4.79	177.5	161.3	157.0	153.9	159.2	177.1	153.3	146.2	140.3	
April	755.32	138.22	1,240	4.94	169.6	167.0	162.2	156.7	158.7	184.7	141.9	146.3	150.2	
May	776.92	141.54	1,858	4.63	174.3	173.5	162.2	160.1	164.0	197.9	143.6	146.8	149.9	
June	806.95	146.55	1,682	4.62	180.0	181.1	167.0	167.4	174.2	202.9	150.4	147.2	151.3	
July	832.30	150.22	1,528	4.35	181.3	183.6	170.5	169.8	177.0	208.1	155.0	147.5	155.8	
August	863.12	154.45	1,495	4.11	179.4	184.8	171.1	172.6	178.7	204.0	154.2	150.7	164.8	
September	893.43	156.89	2,142	4.30	187.9	189.7	177.6	177.3	179.8	203.8	153.2	153.6	165.2	
October	934.99	158.54	2,914	4.11	192.8	191.4	179.9	180.7	178.8	195.0	157.8	161.8	158.7	
November	948.98	160.42	2,329	4.13	195.0	198.2	184.7	186.5	177.0	189.7	159.5	162.1	158.0	
December	923.78	152.36	1,823	4.70	208.7	202.4	202.6	189.0	177.3	188.7	158.3	162.2	165.1	
1960 January	932.08	150.34	1,669	4.43	194.1	211.4	173.9	190.6	178.8	190.0	160.5	166.0	170.2	
February	986.08	158.12	1,635	4.24	218.9	217.4	188.0	197.2	181.6	194.4	172.3	169.2	181.9	
March	1,028.07	163.20	2,511	4.18	234.2	216.1	201.6	196.2	186.2	208.3	177.7	170.2	185.5	
April	1,077.59	166.75	2,333	4.05	219.2	215.2	201.5	194.4	187.2	209.7	167.5	173.0	199.7	
May	1,052.95	161.73	1,675	4.53	220.0	218.8	200.5	198.2	191.0	212.6	172.3	176.4	198.6	
June	1,040.46	158.69	1,955	4.18	221.9	222.8	203.1	203.4	197.5	212.8	182.0	178.7	.	
July	1,102.12	165.94	1,802	4.15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	
Ag. Pre. Month (%)	⊕ 5.9	⊕ 4.6	⊖ 7.8	⊖ 0.7	⊕ 0.9	⊕ 1.8	⊕ 1.3	⊕ 2.6	⊕ 3.4	⊕ 0.1	⊕ 5.6	⊕ 1.3	⊖ 0.	
Ag. Cor. Month Year Ago (%)	⊕ 32.4	⊕ 10.5	⊕ 17.9	⊖ 4.6	⊕ 23.3	⊕ 23.0	⊕ 21.6	⊕ 21.5	⊕ 13.4	⊕ 4.9	⊕ 21.0	⊕ 21.4	⊕ 32.	

Sources: Tokyo Securities Exchange for (a); MITI for (b) and (c).
Note: (A) denotes indices not seasonally adjusted; (B) seasonally adjusted.

1. Economic Indicators (3)

Items	Building Construction (a) Started		Machinery Orders (b)*			(c) Railroad Carloadings	(d) Department Store Sales (All Japan)	(e) Wholesale Price Indices	(f) Tokyo Retail Price Indices	Consumer (g) Price Indices		(h) Tokyo Living Cost Indices	(i) Consumer Spending. (All Households of All Cities	Consumer Expenditure Level	
	Total	Industry	New Orders	New Orders (except Vessels)	Outstanding Orders					All cities	Tokyo			(j) Urban	(k) Rural
Units & Standards	1,000m2		¥100 million			1,000 t.	¥mil.	1952=100		1955=100		1946=100	Yen	1955=100	
1950	29,686	3,370	—	—	—	130,962	68,834	—	—	72.9	74.0	541.1	13,614	70.8	—
1951	32,450	4,768	—	—	—	159,470	107,115	—	—	84.9	85.9	637.4	14,620	72.0	—
1952	34,356	4,049	—	—	—	154,395	135,506	100.0	100.0	89.1	89.5	681.9	18,161	84.1	90.9
1953	35,121	4,628	—	—	—	158,243	177,641	100.4	103.5	95.0	96.2	782.1	21,727	96.1	96.2
1954	34,106	3,728	—	—	—	158,095	199,047	99.7	106.9	101.1	101.5	850.2	23,067	95.9	99.5
1955	33,920	3,688	—	—	—	158,646	212,272	97.9	102.4	100.0	100.0	847.4	23,513	100.0	100.0
1956	40,866	6,431	—	—	—	169,769	258,899	102.2	102.1	100.4	101.0	832.3	24,231	105.2	102.8
1957	43,669	8,003	—	—	8,474	179,992	309,950	105.3	104.4	103.5	103.9	869.3	26,092	109.8	105.2
1958	42,429	5,479	4,783	3,883	7,074	167,047	338,370	98.4	103.2	103.0	104.9	871.7	27,799	116.9	107.9
1959	50,766	9,372	6,918	6,094	7,629	177,757	388,455	99.5	102.9	104.1	106.3	879.1	29,375	123.2	112.4
Ag. Prev. Year (%) ('58)	(-) 2.8	(-)31.5	—	—	(-)16.5	(-) 7.2	(+) 9.2	(-) 6.6	(-) 1.1	(-) 0.5	(+) 1.0	(+) 0.3	(+) 6.5	(+) 6.5	(+) 2.5
Ag. Prev. Year (%) ('59)	(+)19.6	(+)71.1	(+)44.6	(+)56.9	(+) 7.8	(+) 6.4	(+)14.8	(+) 1.1	(-) 0.3	(+) 1.1	(+) 1.3	(+) 0.8	(+) 5.7	(+) 5.4	(+) 4.2
1956 January	2,721	387	—	—	—	12,266	14,577	98.6	99.8	98.9	99.3	893.1	21,951	94.6	108.5
February	3,010	382	—	—	—	13,071	14,532	99.3	100.7	99.8	100.5	835.2	20,957	97.0	109.6
March	3,535	415	—	—	—	13,815	20,314	99.6	102.3	100.0	101.0	835.2	23,325	100.7	105.5
April	3,323	453	—	—	—	13,865	19,620	100.3	102.6	100.2	100.6	838.3	23,236	103.9	103.2
May	3,562	526	—	—	—	14,575	17,624	101.3	101.6	99.8	100.4	830.5	22,667	98.7	88.6
June	3,563	526	—	—	—	14,061	18,107	101.4	103.1	101.9	102.3	836.8	23,510	101.0	84.6
July	3,688	505	—	—	—	14,253	23,690	101.6	102.9	99.8	99.2	838.3	24,926	105.7	91.4
August	3,566	615	—	—	—	14,182	17,816	102.8	103.2	100.4	100.4	832.1	23,118	98.9	103.4
September	3,549	702	—	—	—	14,430	15,647	104.7	102.6	101.2	101.3	820.3	22,042	97.3	93.7
October	3,595	694	—	—	—	15,528	20,876	104.6	102.7	101.7	102.7	828.2	23,500	101.2	99.8
November	3,293	594	—	—	—	14,913	23,524	105.6	101.7	100.0	101.4	825.8	23,234	105.2	102.6
December	3,461	633	—	—	—	14,808	52,571	106.4	101.5	101.1	102.3	827.4	38,302	157.3	143.4
1957 January	3,146	605	—	—	—	13,708	17,226	106.8	102.3	102.2	102.8	847.0	22,618	96.0	114.5
February	3,328	624	—	—	—	13,972	17,595	106.7	102.4	102.0	102.2	860.3	21,403	101.9	104.4
March	3,881	725	—	—	—	15,135	25,978	106.6	104.1	102.3	102.3	868.9	25,211	105.7	107.3
April	4,215	802	—	—	—	15,043	23,903	106.6	105.3	102.9	103.2	879.1	24,483	107.0	105.3
May	4,005	916	—	—	—	15,462	21,184	106.1	105.7	103.8	104.1	883.8	24,516	102.7	91.0
June	3,896	770	—	—	—	15,232	22,232	105.7	104.5	103.5	104.5	874.4	25,700	107.6	88.6
July	3,822	711	—	—	—	15,184	29,718	104.6	106.0	104.7	104.5	861.9	27,216	109.1	94.8
August	3,379	635	—	—	—	14,650	21,873	104.0	106.8	105.4	105.2	865.0	25,134	101.7	104.5
September	3,419	651	—	—	—	14,966	19,424	104.3	105.8	104.9	104.9	879.9	24,230	102.9	96.4
October	3,804	547	360	251	8,436	15,588	24,700	104.6	104.0	104.6	105.3	876.0	25,509	105.8	103.2
November	3,502	576	538	249	8,543	15,580	25,758	104.1	103.4	103.1	103.8	864.2	24,691	108.1	106.6
December	3,273	442	626	335	8,474	15,472	60,352	103.0	102.8	102.9	103.5	870.7	42,385	169.0	146.3
1958 January	2,848	421	321	265	8,405	13,022	19,776	101.6	102.4	103.1	103.8	882.1	23,997	99.9	107.3
February	2,932	389	286	257	8,140	13,519	20,251	100.3	102.1	102.3	103.4	874.9	22,967	107.2	112.1
March	3,275	452	508	486	8,028	14,292	27,623	99.8	101.6	101.9	102.8	873.2	26,805	111.9	116.9
April	3,745	443	307	259	7,824	13,609	26,522	99.5	101.9	102.3	103.7	866.4	26,649	115.3	109.5
May	3,453	417	269	253	7,625	13,790	23,265	98.8	102.3	102.2	103.6	866.4	26,032	110.0	93.4
June	3,752	488	344	312	7,404	13,116	23,842	97.9	104.3	103.4	105.6	868.1	27,843	116.9	91.2
July	3,854	479	360	202	7,219	13,539	32,079	97.5	103.9	102.9	104.1	862.6	28,456	117.1	94.9
August	3,739	494	315	288	7,131	13,324	24,030	97.2	105.3	104.0	105.5	865.2	26,711	110.0	105.7
September	3,589	472	766	509	7,341	13,616	19,777	96.9	102.9	103.5	105.3	873.1	25,438	109.7	96.7
October	3,774	442	341	246	7,050	14,980	27,464	96.8	104.9	104.3	108.0	896.1	27,396	113.4	103.9
November	3,636	458	309	383	6,888	14,856	29,507	97.3	103.1	103.3	106.9	870.4	26,440	115.5	108.6
December	3,832	522	656	423	7,074	15,385	64,235	97.5	103.4	103.1	106.5	861.5	44,852	175.6	154.3
1959 January	2,980	439	373	320	7,077	12,932	21,935	97.8	102.2	103.3	106.1	863.4	25,413	106.8	111.0
February	3,740	635	413	394	7,005	13,967	21,672	98.3	102.8	102.8	105.3	869.7	24,084	112.3	114.9
March	3,693	570	657	595	7,094	14,750	30,668	98.6	102.6	103.1	105.4	873.8	28,683	119.5	120.7
April	4,240	811	469	448	7,146	14,393	28,357	98.7	103.3	103.7	105.9	887.9	27,653	120.1	111.0
May	3,922	642	455	506	7,095	15,256	26,637	98.6	101.5	102.9	105.4	869.9	27,866	117.5	94.4
June	4,049	814	503	473	7,029	14,794	27,081	98.4	101.8	103.7	105.1	868.0	29,227	123.0	95.2
July	4,607	834	681	567	7,217	14,709	38,667	98.6	102.2	103.8	105.3	869.9	30,582	124.9	99.3
August	4,374	908	529	485	7,226	14,468	27,026	99.6	104.5	105.4	107.1	872.8	28,015	114.3	109.0
September	4,568	887	746	585	7,335	14,825	23,231	100.1	103.1	104.4	106.5	886.9	26,367	113.7	102.4
October	4,275	826	670	509	7,463	15,726	32,579	101.0	104.5	105.9	107.8	901.8	28,510	116.8	111.5
November	4,237	826	629	569	7,462	15,591	33,786	101.8	103.2	105.3	107.9	894.0	28,223	120.6	115.4
December	6,082	1,179	793	740	7,629	16,346	76,816	101.6	103.4	105.3	108.0	890.8	47,880	187.9	164.1
1960 January	2,943	677	669	619	7,855	14,115	26,152	101.5	104.2	106.2	108.8	908.1	27,304	111.2	120.2
February	3,853	870	676	608	7,762	15,568	26,005	101.1	104.7	106.3	108.9	906.5	26,922	116.8	116.5
March	4,998	1,080	952	822	7,869	16,817	35,566	101.0	104.8	105.8	108.3	912.0	30,176	123.1	130.1
April	5,584	1,290	696	641	7,772	16,141	34,713	100.9	106.0	106.5	108.9	916.7	30,194	127.3	117.0
May	..	..	688	566	7,765	16,445	31,646	100.8	105.4	106.8	109.8	913.1	29,771	120.6	..
June	..	..	882	813	8,017	15,758	32,312	100.7	105.5	108.0	110.5	907.1	31,848	127.5	..
July	..	..	..	..	..	16,208	48,100	100.6	105.5	..	110.6	904.4	..	..	..
August	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	906.6	..	..	..
Ag. Pre. Month (%)	(+)11.7	(+)19.4	(+)28.2	(+)43.6	(+) 3.2	(+) 2.9	(+)48.9	(-) 0.1	0	(+) 1.1	(+) 0.1	(+) 0.3	(+) 7.0	(+) 5.7	(-)10.1
Ag. Cor. Month Year Ago (%)	(+)31.7	(+)59.1	(+)75.3	(+)71.9	(+)14.1	(+)10.2	(+)24.4	(+) 2.0	(+) 3.2	(+) 4.1	(+) 5.3	(+) 3.9	(+) 9.0	(+) 3.7	(+) 5.4

Source: Construction Ministry for (a); EPA for (b); National Railways for (c); MITI for (d); Bank of Japan for (e) & (f); Prime Minister's Office for (g); *Oriental Economist* for (h); Prime Minister's Office for (i); EPA for (j); Agriculture & Forestry Ministry for (k). Enterprises Surveyed Number 127.

1. Economic Indicators (4)

Items	Real Wage Indices (Manufacturing)	Cash Wage (Manufacturing)	Employment Indices (Mfg. Regular Employees) (a)	Employment	Unemployment (b)	Foreign Trade (c)		Foreign Exchange (d)				Gold & Foreign Ex. Reserve (e)	Export and Import Price Index (f)	
								Visible Trade			Overall Balance			
						Exports	Imports	Receipts	Payments	Balance			Exports	Imports
Units & Standards	1955=100	Yen	1955=100	10,000		U.S.$ million							1953=100	
1950	75.6	9,133	—	3,572	44	820	974	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1951	82.3	11,708	85.4	3,622	39	1,355	1,995	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1952	91.5	13,516	87.9	3,729	47	1,273	2,028	—	—	—	—	* 930	—	—
1953	96.2	15,322	92.0	3,912	45	1,275	2,410	—	—	—	—	* 913	100.0	100.0
1954	95.3	16,309	97.1	3,962	59	1,629	2,399	—	—	—	—	* 637	96.9	94.2
1955	100.0	16,717	100.1	4,088	68	2,011	2,471	—	—	—	—	* 738	93.4	94.0
1956	108.9	18,348	109.5	4,172	63	2,501	3,230	—	—	—	—	* 839	96.4	95.9
1957	109.3	19,259	122.7	4,284	52	2,858	4,284	3,612	4,002	▽ 389	▽ 417	524	97.4	101.4
1958	112.8	19,180	125.4	4,312	56	2,877	3,033	3,441	2,932	509	337	861	90.7	88.4
1959	121.0	20,792	136.3	4,370	58	3,456	3,599	3,913	3,561	352	461	1,322	90.4	83.7
Ag. Pre. Year (%) ('58)	(+) 3.2	(+) 0.4	(+) 2.2	(+) 0.7	(+) 7.7	(+) 0.7	(▽) 29.2	(▽) 4.7	(▽) 26.7	—	—	(+) 64.3	(▽) 6.9	(▽) 12.5
Ag. Pre. Year (%) ('59)	(+) 7.3	(+) 8.4	(+) 8.7	(+) 1.3	(+) 3.6	(+) 20.2	(+) 18.6	(+) 13.7	(+) 21.5	—	—	(+) 53.5	(▽) 0.4	(▽) 5.4
1956 January	96.6	15,914	102.4	3,846	68	150	219	—	—	—	—	—	93.5	94.0
February	93.7	15,598	102.8	3,844	74	186	220	—	—	—	—	—	95.3	95.0
March	92.7	15,478	104.5	4,027	105	224	253	—	—	—	—	—	95.4	94.0
April	95.0	15,925	108.6	4,187	70	195	255	—	—	—	—	—	95.7	93.0
May	93.5	15,623	109.0	4,330	62	195	272	—	—	—	—	—	96.0	94.0
June	119.6	20,435	109.9	4,376	56	211	280	—	—	—	—	—	96.5	94.3
July	132.6	22,214	110.8	4,305	56	198	276	—	—	—	—	—	96.8	96.0
August	98.7	16,647	111.5	4,222	56	216	289	—	—	—	—	—	97.4	96.4
September	94.3	16,055	112.6	4,209	55	205	259	—	—	—	—	—	97.3	97.3
October	94.4	16,179	113.3	4,325	50	234	305	—	—	—	—	—	97.5	97.8
November	99.0	16,692	113.9	4,263	53	216	282	—	—	—	—	—	97.5	97.5
December	195.6	33,407	114.5	4,130	56	272	319	—	—	—	—	—	98.0	98.7
1957 January	96.4	16,652	114.9	3,991	57	169	328	283	335	▽ 53	▽ 61	880	98.2	100.3
February	95.2	16,433	115.9	4,023	60	213	344	275	347	▽ 72	▽ 63	817	99.2	101.0
March	92.5	16,039	118.4	4,169	82	274	393	299	377	▽ 78	▽ 80	738	99.6	102.7
April	95.6	16,694	124.4	4,282	58	225	433	296	381	▽ 85	▽ 53	685	98.5	103.7
May	93.1	16,411	124.9	4,372	46	237	453	309	422	▽ 114	▽ 77	608	98.4	104.4
June	125.6	22,118	125.5	4,413	45	210	393	283	384	▽ 101	▽ 97	511	98.0	103.7
July	136.6	24,347	125.6	4,399	47	251	389	312	376	▽ 64	▽ 11	500	97.9	102.0
August	98.0	17,619	125.2	4,351	48	258	362	319	330	▽ 12	▽ 18	481	96.8	102.2
September	92.0	16,481	125.0	4,336	48	259	320	284	268	▽ 17	▽ 27	455	96.4	101.0
October	91.3	16,326	124.6	4,441	50	225	306	329	265	64	8	463	95.9	100.1
November	94.0	16,592	124.1	4,399	43	236	266	299	238	61	15	478	94.5	98.0
December	200.7	35,394	123.8	4,233	42	302	297	324	278	47	46	524	94.5	96.5
1958 January	97.5	16,590	123.1	4,031	52	182	270	280	255	15	▽ 3	522	93.9	93.4
February	96.5	16,296	122.5	4,046	57	242	261	282	249	33	42	564	92.5	92.2
March	94.5	15,889	123.5	4,202	85	287	273	305	261	43	65	629	91.7	91.1
April	96.8	16,336	127.1	4,295	54	221	254	271	227	44	34	663	91.4	89.0
May	95.7	16,149	126.5	4,472	51	231	264	297	272	24	39	702	90.9	88.4
June	126.2	21,537	126.3	4,489	59	227	256	268	255	13	16	718	90.5	88.3
July	148.3	25,181	126.1	4,409	57	231	253	279	235	44	21	739	90.2	88.0
August	100.6	17,262	125.8	4,345	58	227	245	269	229	40	43	781	90.3	87.7
September	96.4	16,475	126.0	4,359	53	230	235	278	209	69	▽ 23	759	90.0	86.6
October	95.7	16,473	125.9	4,457	49	257	235	295	237	58	46	805	89.3	85.7
November	99.8	17,024	126.0	4,389	49	237	223	286	218	69	▽ 0.3	805	89.2	85.2
December	205.3	34,943	126.1	4,252	53	303	264	341	284	57	56	861	89.0	84.7
1959 January	99.8	17,010	126.1	4,061	67	175	241	264	246	18	7	868	88.9	84.4
February	100.5	17,043	126.9	4,068	71	275	254	283	252	31	70	938	88.9	84.4
March	98.0	16,678	129.7	4,237	92	279	295	325	285	40	36	974	88.8	83.9
April	101.8	17,425	135.6	4,393	57	261	299	280	280	0	35	1,009	89.1	83.9
May	101.3	17,190	136.4	4,541	54	278	322	302	313	▽ 11	64	1,073	89.5	83.9
June	138.9	23,767	137.4	4,539	59	273	325	349	314	35	32	1,105	90.0	84.4
July	158.2	27,109	138.1	4,489	58	300	313	338	302	36	97	1,201	90.0	84.4
August	105.4	18,329	138.9	4,425	59	301	290	333	289	44	▽ 20	1,181	90.8	84.4
September	102.5	17,659	140.3	4,367	45	283	299	350	302	48	28	1,209	91.2	83.9
October	101.7	17,777	141.1	4,548	41	345	298	361	292	69	41	1,250	91.8	83.9
November	107.3	18,649	142.0	4,456	44	293	290	343	307	36	41	1,291	92.9	82.9
December	235.1	40,869	142.7	4,248	46	394	373	385	379	6	30	1,322	93.2	82.9
1960 January	103.4	18,129	142.6	4,101	55	218	331	310	339	▽ 29	▽ 6	1,328	93.6	82.9
February	104.2	18,281	143.1	4,202	51	318	364	329	350	▽ 21	▽ 7	1,321	94.1	83.9
March	103.7	18,110	146.3	4,331	72	350	435	394	390	4	31	1,361	94.4	83.9
April	106.2	18,669	153.9	4,488	47	311	355	329	338	▽ 9	22	1,385	94.7	83.9
May	104.6	18,440	154.1	4,613	42	311	385	379	387	▽ 8	34	1,419	94.3	82.9
June	148.9	26,537	154.3	4,599	41	337	372	370	386	▽ 16	35	1,451	..	..
July	..	..	..	..	..	340	379	..	..	..	..	1,550	..	..
Ag. Pre. Month (%)	(+) 42.4	(+) 43.9	(+) 0.1	(▽) 0.3	(▽) 2.4	(+) 0.9	(+) 1.9	(▽) 2.4	(▽) 0.3	—	—	(+) 3.7	(▽) 0.4	(▽) 1.2
Ag. Cor. Month Year Ago (%)	(+) 7.2	(+) 11.7	(+) 12.3	(+) 1.3	(▽) 30.5	(+) 13.3	(+) 20.7	(+) 6.0	(+) 22.9	—	—	(+) 36.2	(+) 5.4	(▽) 2.2

Source: Labor Ministry for (a); Prime Minister's Office for (b); Ministry of Finance for (c), (e) and (f); Bank of Japan for (d).
Note: * End of March.

2. Treasury Accounts with the Public

(In ¥100,000,000) (Ministry of Finance)

Items	Fiscal 1958	Fiscal 1959					Fiscal 1960				Fiscal 1959
	Total	Apr.—June	July—Sept.	Oct.—Dec.	Jan.—Mar.	Total	Apr.—June	May	June	July	July
General Account											
Revenue											
Taxes	10,151	2,620	2,880	3,012	3,400	11,913	3,472	866	1,771	1,227	959
Monopoly	1,176	396	344	226	257	1,226	437	155	130	103	96
Others	459	193	105	118	105	521	196	40	34	39	37
Total	11,786	3,329	3,329	3,356	3,762	13,660	4,105	1,061	1,935	1,369	1,092
Expenditure											
Security Forces	506	103	116	108	81	409	—	—	—	—	—
Defense Agency	1,159	395	231	390	298	1,318	409	87	123	85	68
Public Works Expenditure	1,175	230	235	421	415	1,294	430	80	54	34	63
Local Finance Equalization Grants	2,566	1,171	724	647	378	2,919	1,304	—	652	42	44
Compulsory Education Expenditure	952	261	192	346	178	977	317	92	117	77	60
Others	4,397	1,137	913	1,375	1,023	4,449	1,365	351	380	368	381
Total	10,755	3,297	2,411	3,289	2,273	11,366	3,825	610	1,326	606	616
Balance	1,031	↓ 88	918	69	1,389	2,294	280	451	609	763	476
Special Accounts and Others											
Foodstuff Control	↓ 64	↓ 953	↓ 445	↓ 1,462	781	↓ 174	1,011	↓ 365	↓ 227	↓ 645	↓ 627
Trust Funds Bureau	↓ 504	↓ 214	32	↓ 645	71	↓ 753	↓ 490	↓ 252	↓ 35	↓ 78	↓ 77
Industrial Investment	↓ 43	↓ 44	30	↓ 44	33	↓ 23	24	13	21	2	↓ 3
Road Improvement	—	↓ 187	↓ 161	↓ 291	↓ 149	↓ 789	↓ 254	↓ 67	↓ 26	↓ 44	↓ 37
National Railways and Nippon Telegraph & Tel. Public Corporation	↓ 123	↓ 97	↓ 181	↓ 329	244	↓ 6	↓ 116	↓ 141	↓ 81	4	↓ 48
Finance Corporation	↓ 1,295	↓ 310	↓ 255	↓ 441	↓ 311	↓ 1,296	↓ 357	↓ 131	↓ 128	↓ 70	↓ 72
Others	↓ 64	↓ 147	↓ 356	↓ 119	639	967	↓ 45	↓ 41	174	208	130
Total	↓ 1,591	↓ 46	↓ 262	↓ 3,066	1,308	↓ 2,074	↓ 227	↓ 28	152	↓ 623	↓ 638
Adjustment Items	↓ 15	↓ 118	↓ 8	22	61	40	↓ 13	47	↓ 79	↓ 20	34
Foreign Exchange	↓ 1,935	↓ 473	↓ 411	↓ 495	↓ 132	↓ 1,513	↓ 361	↓ 107	↓ 134	↓ 228	↓ 137
Balance	2,510	↓ 725	237	↓ 3,470	2,626	↓ 1,333	↓ 321	419	548	↓ 108	↓ 265

3. Monthly Report of All Banks

(May 1960 Excluding Bank of Japan)
(In million yen) (Bank of Japan)

	All Banks							Trust Account (16)
	Debenture Issuing Banks (3)	City Banks (13)	Local Banks (64)	Trust Banks (7)	Total (87)	Leftover from Pre. mo. (87)	Month-end, previous year (86)	
Deposits								
Current Deposits	22,611	821,717	224,916	56,188	1,125,433	1,119,566	1,160,348	—
Ordinary Deposits	9,743	752,181	478,590	31,137	1,271,653	1,241,077	1,079,943	—
Deposits at Notice	40,859	369,098	110,557	56,643	577,155	591,447	480,843	—
Time Deposits	18,204	2,516,055	1,440,732	95,145	4,070,138	4,033,304	3,394,582	—
Special Deposits	5,924	269,059	88,724	13,849	377,557	287,066	224,585	—
Instalment Savings	—	36,935	138,087	3,578	178,600	179,918	175,169	—
Deposits for Tax Payment	344	9,569	3,229	359	13,503	14,532	11,263	—
Deposits of Gov't and Gov't Agencies	511	143,956	—	—	144,467	144,218	120,666	* 237,533
Other Deposits	63	2,000	—	—	2,063	1,812	962	** 426,118
Total	98,262	4,920,573	2,484,835	256,902	7,760,573	7,612,944	6,648,365	—
Borrowed Money	11,179	406,776	6,206	5,537	429,700	436,133	325,776	—
Due to the Bank of Japan Only	3,330	290,507	4,671	—	298,508	295,197	288,726	—
Borrowings for Settlement of Import Bills	395	12,709	—	—	13,104	17,999	32,745	—
Call Money	3,200	272,072	8,955	14,001	298,229	306,857	277,888	—
Cash and Deposits								
Cash in Hand	19,372	739,797	160,636	37,000	956,806	944,627	891,340	4,394
Deposits with Domestic Money Organs	2,000	25,567	36,010	6,873	70,451	74,362	33,508	1,383
Call Loans	7,645	1,590	124,721	19,607	153 563	152,960	95,844	76,628
Securities								
Government Bonds	1,635	34,088	8,383	439	44,547	44,489	45,305	46
Local Government Bonds	4,477	65,699	30,436	273	100,887	98,667	87,638	1,657
Foreign Bonds	12	1,736	—	—	1,748	1,749	1,582	—
Corporate Debentures	36,270	562,304	360,489	20,731	982,795	961,433	772,042	5,797
Stocks	19,378	128,719	39,901	8,650	196,649	193,570	149,706	6,842
Other Bonds	361	884	1,487	5,600	8,333	7,620	7,579	29
Total	65,137	793,432	440,697	35,695	1,334,962	1,307,530	1,063,854	14,373
Advance								
Discount Bills	16,721	1,539,887	597,722	112,160	2,266,491	2,233,053	1,834,862	12,289
Bank Acceptance Bills	—	1,045	14,279	10	15,335	14,551	20,269	—
Commercial Bills	16,721	1,538,141	581,932	112.134	2,248,930	2,215,941	1,812.539	—
Documentary Bills	—	700	1,510	14	2,226	2,561	2,054	—
Advances against Guarantee	804,946	2,589,747	1,337,216	106,648	4,838,559	4,756,897	4,162,712	606,513
Loans on Bills	60,164	2,516,679	1,271,568	102,416	3,950,828	3,886,503	3,442,828	142,768
Loans on Deeds	744,677	28,205	48,031	3,186	824,100	310,006	665,105	169,156
Overdrafts	104	44,862	17,616	1,046	63,630	60,387	54,778	—
Loans for Settlement of Import Bills	604	22,187	379	275	23,446	32,320	50,795	—
Total	822,271	4,151,822	1,935,319	219,084	7,128,497	7,022,271	6,048,370	618,803

Note * Money in trust total. **Loan trust. Figures in parentheses denote the number of banks surveyed.

4. Bank of Japan Ten-day Report

(In million yen)

(Bank of Japan)

Items	1960			1959
	July 10	July 20	July 31	July 31
LIABILITIES				
Bank Notes Issued	864,299	844,024	931,521	781,156
Bankers' Deposits	77,263	75,570	32,273	8,099
Government Deposits	37,957	35,067	32,181	38,226
Other Deposits	11,629	12,228	11,909	12,191
Reserves Against Contingencies	49,128	49,128	49,128	43,749
Other Liabilities	33,024	33,605	35,430	65,271
Capital Stock	100	100	100	100
Reserve Funds	29,535	29,535	29,535	25,486
Total	1,102,939	1,079,260	1,122,079	974,280
ASSETS				
Bullion	25,521	25,521	25,521	25,521
Cash	6,961	7,046	6,802	6,643
Discounted Bills	61,371	64,056	63,479	48,179
Loans	403,176	382,645	390,710	303,768
Foreign Exchange Loans	—	—	—	—
Loans to Gov't	—	—	—	—
Government Bonds	370,525	354,651	386,814	389,169
Foreign Ex. Accounts	205,007	215,939	216,101	161,969
Agencies Accounts	14,873	14,033	17,401	14,108
Other Assets	15,502	15,364	15,248	24,919
Total	1,102,939	1,079,260	1,122,079	974,280

5. Outstanding Loans to Industries by All Banks

(In million yen)

(Bank of Japan)

End of Month	May 1960			June 1960		
	Loans Total	For Equipments	For Co. of ¥10 Million or less	Loans Total	For Equipments	For Co. of ¥10 Million or less
Manufacturing total	3,546,143	544,772	875,029	3,539,222	555,649	892,842
Foodstuffs	273,473	19,211	126,118	276,285	20,075	127,982
Textiles	646,133	68,767	210,562	669,218	69,932	214,472
Wood and Wood Products	132,192	4,860	108,780	133,714	4,933	109,714
Paper & Related Products	203,281	45,833	32,394	205,357	45,637	33,163
Printing & Publishing	64,947	7,585	23,099	66,924	7,853	23,272
Chemicals	436,763	111,995	46,095	444,336	114,030	47,098
Glass & Ceramics	131,753	27,740	24,246	135,826	28,337	24,686
Iron & Steel	364,661	106,626	30,212	369,589	108,568	30,467
Non-ferrous Metals	108,996	14,913	18,344	111,535	15,526	18,493
Machinery	187,372	14,846	75,624	194,288	15,270	78,784
Electric Machinery & Tools	300,752	43,847	32,229	310,721	45,042	33,898
Trans. Machinery & Tools	263,241	30,521	30,522	272,549	31,911	31,683
Agriculture	20,925	1,166	20,633	21,433	1,186	21,091
Forestry & Hunting	14,294	80	11,380	14,301	86	14,215
Fishery	82,401	25,466	24,111	85,048	25,800	24,252
Mining	157,461	37,895	16,356	159,332	38,338	16,301
Metal Mining	39,593	10,593	1,178	42,479	11,984	1,154
Coal Mining	97,101	19,735	9,137	95,672	18,618	9,033
Construction	177,826	7,932	69,349	181,249	8,055	70,725
Wholesale & Retail	1,084,613	34,765	973,557	2,108,879	35,965	985,832
Wholesale	1,883,243	19,359	831,920	1,904,141	20,057	841,880
Retail	201,369	15,406	141,637	204,737	15,907	143,952
Finance Insurance	112,855	240	12,867	112,946	238	13,051
Real Estate	58,219	19,990	23,138	59,234	20,332	22,971
Trans. & Communications	358,054	180,329	40,373	363,624	182,159	41,081
Railways	74,358	29,321	376	76,770	30,350	341
Shipping	166,636	117,824	14,778	166,731	117,830	15,207
Public Utilities	254,706	240,116	326	258,108	242,962	334
Services	149,644	46,589	94,088	153,411	47,737	95,976
Local Public Corporation	38,750	12,850	—	36,309	12,102	5
Others	98,971	6,790	98,971	99,196	6,872	99,196
Total	7,064,866	1,158,985	2,260,186	7,192,297	1,177,487	2,294,950

6. Tokyo-Osaka Call-Money and Its Rates

(Bank of Japan)

Year & Month	Tokyo			Osaka		
	Rate		Balance at the End of the Month (million yen)	Rate		Balance at the End of the Month (million yen)
	Over-Month-End (sen)	Unconditional (sen)		Over-Month-End (sen)	Unconditional (sen)	
1960: Feb.	2.30	2.30	208,600	2.30	2.30	54,524
Mar.	2.30	2.30	188,713	2.30	2.30	49,902
Apr.	2.30	2.30	232,293	2.30	2.30	62,511
May	2.30	2.30	222,434	2.30	2.30	62,833
June	2.30	2.30	219,064	2.30	2.30	55,182
July	2.30	2.30	216,351	2.30	2.30	51,292
1959: July	2.40	2.30	161,147	2.40	2.30	43,047

7. Postal Savings & Postal Transfer Savings

(In million)

(Ministry of Postal Services)

End of Month	Postal Savings			Postal Transfer Savings	Total
	Receipts	Payments	Balance		
1959: Sept.	64,165	61,987	903,024	16,294	919,319
Oct.	84,352	71,310	916,067	9,336	925,403
Nov.	61,804	60,059	916,986	9,847	926,843
Dec.	131,380	86,961	962,225	10,937	973,162
1960: Jan.	76,249	58,803	979,672	9,740	989,412
Feb.	72,563	73,725	978,509	8,497	987,007
1959: Feb.	58,109	59,620	844,089	6,831	850,921

8. Bank Clearings

(In billion yen)

(Tokyo Clearing House)

Year & Month	All Clearing		Tokyo		Osaka	
	No. of Bills	Amount	No. of Bills	Amount	No. of Bills	Amount
	(1,000)		(1,000)		(1,000)	
1959: Oct.	15,673	4,906	6,304	2,376		1,012
Nov.	15,136	4,522	6,038	2,186	3,238	923
Dec.	21,500	5,975	8,490	2,884	3,129	1,208
1960: Jan.	12,202	4,233	4,906	2,061	4,458	850
Feb.	15,918	5,054	6,287	2,464	2,347	1,052
Mar.	16,808	5,825	6,725	2,897	3,287	1,160
Apr.	15,930	5,377	6,380	2,609	3,425	1,133
May	16,562	5,094	6,597	2,452	3,290	1,070
June	18,065	5,511	7,073	2,703	3,411	1,196
July	16,520	5,156	6,688	2,481	3,367	1,096
1959: July	15,686	4,608	6,372	1,186	3,169	992

9. Average Yields of Debentures

(Industrial Bank of Japan)

Month	Gov't Bonds	Local Gov't Bonds	Financial Debenture		Industrial Debenture
			Interest Bearing	Discount	
1959: Oct.	—	7.709	7.621	6.643	7.902
Nov.	—	7.691	7.621	6.643	7.913
Dec.	6.324	7.682	7.621	6.643	7.899
1960: Jan.	—	7.682	7.621	6.643	7.911
Feb.	—	7.659	7.621	6.643	7.883
Mar.	6.324	▲7.672	7.621	6.643	7.907
Apr.	—	7.720	7.621	6.643	▲7.897
May	—	▲7.683	7.621	6.643	7.910
June	6.324	7.707	7.621	6.643	7.900
1959: June	6.324	7.720	7.621	6.643	7.892

Note: Table 6: How to Compute Per Diem Interest: In addition to the usual annual rate in percentage, computing interest by per diem rates is widely in vogue in Japan. This rate is expressed in sen (1/100 yen) as interest per day on ¥100 of principal. To find the usual annual rate from the per diem rate, multiply the latter by 365. For example, a per diem rate of 1.0 sen on a principal ¥100 gives an interest of 365 sen or ¥3.65 per year or 3.65% per annum.

10. Government Bonds

(In million yen) (Bank of Japan)

End of Month	Government Bonds			Foreign Exchange Fund Bills			Food Notes		
	Issue	Redemption	Balance	Issue	Redemption	Balance	Issue	Redemption	Balance
1960: February	564	215	461,131	111,046	131,002	192,046	244,054	286,814	285,392
March	2,860	3,222	460,769	226,011	167,972	250,085	84,124	41,338	328,178
April	555	2,347	458,978	178,000	162,073	266,012	242,111	276,762	293,527
May	403	3,817	455,563	102,077	114,010	254,079	50,003	162,397	181,133
June	1,619	1,199	455,983	215,011	201,922	267,168	102,076	151,129	132,080
1959: June	4,169	6,155	400,010	134,030	151,015	186,030	197,000	205,843	197,603

11. Corporate Debentures & Public Corporation Bonds

(In million yen) (Industrial Bank of Japan)

End of Month	Corporate Debentures									Public Corporation Bonds		
	Banking Bonds			Industrial Bonds			Total					
	Issue	Redemption	Balance	Issue	Redemption	Balance	Issue	Redemption	Balance	Issue	Redemption	Balance
1960: Jan.	33,531	16,479	840,421	14,860	5,214	549,333	55,044	21,971	1,655,229	6,652	277	265,474
Feb.	33,087	15,656	857,853	14,750	4,168	560,919	55,218	20,217	1,691,234	7,380	392	272,462
Mar.	33,875	20,143	871,584	19,213	6,352	573,780	60,821	28,289	1,723,766	7,732	1,793	278,400
Apr.	35,277	16,546	890,315	16,620	5,501	584,905	57,075	22,496	1,758,351	5,178	448	283,130
May	35,089	16,798	908,606	16,055	5,224	595,733	66,149	22,324	1,802,174	15,005	301	297,834
June	35,795	16,546	927,855	16,350	5,219	606,872	65,790	21,806	1,846,168	13,645	39	311,440
1959: June	26,041	11,480	721,325	15,365	2,720	469,020	45,793	14,221	1,411,630	4,386	20	221,283

12. Contracts & Investments of Mutual Life Insurance Companies

(In million yen) (Mutual Life Insurance Association)

End of Month	Mid-Month Contract Amounts	End-Month Contract Amounts	Loans Total	Call Loans	Negotiable Securities			Real Estate	Cash & Deposits	Others
					Total	Debentures	Stocks			
1960: January	152,783	5,398,930	343,618	7,323	142,509	11,291	129,152	49,594	3,842	8,243
February	175,145	5,490,745	351,650	5,619	146,289	11,531	132,685	50,974	3,673	8,461
March	286,211	5,631,368	361,046	6,121	148,885	11,731	134,981	51,288	9,031	6,259
April	157,702	5,696,301	367,410	6,141	150,537	11,868	136,250	52,781	3,903	8,056
1959: April	143,694	4,539,353	279,035	7,940	119,770	9,004	108,621	39,201	3,179	6,523

13. Contracts & Investments of Non-Life Insurance Companies

(In million yen) (Non-Life Insurance Association)

End of Month	Mid-Month Contract Amounts	End-Month Contract Amounts	Loans Total	Call Loans	Negotiable Securities			Real Estate	Deposits	Cash	Asset Total (Inc. Others)
					Total	Debentures	Stocks				
1960: January	2,195,367	12,726,163	23,928	4,097	74,546	4,318	65,244	18,573	30,725	576	174,367
February	2,228,578	12,966,755	23,869	4,319	75,765	4,364	66,175	18,675	30,996	494	178,305
March	2,333,582	12,923,140	23,474	1,983	76,225	4,326	66,808	18,218	33,125	384	175,785
April	,,	,,	24,539	2,563	77,391	4,214	67,778	18,365	30,585	462	177,143
1959: April	1,836,827	11,036,439	21,909	6,177	64,359	2,960	56,830	17,104	29,041	512	158.205

14. Stock Issue Plan & Paid-Up Capital

(In million yen) (Ministry of Finance)

Year & Month	Stock Issue Plan						Paid-Up Capital					
	Over ¥50 million		Under ¥50 million		Total		Over ¥50 million		Under ¥50 million		Total	
	No. of Effective Cases	Increase in Capital	No. of Effective Cases	Increase in Capital	No. of Effective Cases	Increase in Capital	No. of Effective Cases	Increase in Capital	No. of Effective Cases	Increase in Capital	No. of Effective Cases	Increase in Capital
1959: December	61	75,341	324	6,364	389	81,705	66	46,383	435	10,481	501	56,864
1960: January	44	22,753	314	6,301	358	29,054	26	30,017	230	4,336	256	34,353
February	58	31,757	427	8,391	485	40,149	53	55,491	167	3,387	220	58,877
March	47	22,830	452	8,826	499	40,390	42	30,962	424	7,999	466	38,962
April	43	21,812	366	7,868	409	29,680	74	46,407	442	11,195	516	57,602
May	33	19,541	390	7,907	423	27,448	36	14,841	360	8,099	396	22,940
June	51	35,415	438	9,057	489	44,471	38	13,076	421	7,862	459	20,938
1959: June	33	26,643	395	11,353	428	37,995	27	11,067	356	8,594	383	19,661

15. Tokyo Wholesale Price Indices

(1952=100) (Bank of Japan)

Year & Month	Total Average	Metal & Machinery	Textiles	Agricultural Products	Fuels	Building Materials	Chemical Products	Sundries	By Uses		
									Producer's Goods	Capital Goods	Consumer's Goods
1960: March	101.0	101.0	75.6	108.6	108.8	132.5	80.0	91.4	99.6	115.0	102.9
April	100.9	100.5	76.0	108.8	108.5	131.5	80.3	91.2	99.5	114.5	102.9
May	100.8	100.1	75.1	109.4	108.6	130.8	80.3	91.5	99.1	114.1	103.1
June	100.7	99.4	74.0	110.0	108.9	130.6	80.2	91.2	98.7	113.8	103.2
July	100.6	99.1	74.2	110.1	108.5	131,1	80.1	90.6	98.5	113.7	103.3
1959: July	98,6	100.1	74.4	106.1	102.9	127,3	78.2	90.5	98.2	112.6	99.1

Notes: Food Notes in Table 10 do not include Korean food notes. Public Corporation Bonds are the total of National Railways Bonds and Telephone & Telegraph Corporation Bonds. ▲ Revised at source.

16. Tokyo Retail Price Indices

(1952=100) (Bank of Japan)

Year & Month	Total Average	Agricultural Products	Textile Products	Metal Products	Wood Products	Fuel	Miscellaneous	*Total Average	Total Average (1934-6=100)
1960: February	104.7	113.6	86.4	94.8	105.9	127.9	97.0	101.7	31,460.7
March	104.8	113.6	86.6	95.0	106.5	127.9	97.0	101.6	31,490.7
April	106.0	116.1	86.7	94.4	106.8	125.9	97.0	101.5	31,851.3
May	105.4	115.0	86.4	94.1	106.8	124.7	97.3	101.4	31,671.0
June	105.5	115.5	86.7	93.7	106.2	124.4	96.7	101.6	31,701.1
Jaly	105.5	115.8	86.2	93.7	106.2	123.5	96.3	101.8	31,701.1
1959: July	102.2	111.1	82.3	93.8	104.8	121.4	96.5	99.9	30,709.5

17. Consumer Price Indices

(1955=100) (Bureau of Statistics, Prime Minister's Office)

		Total Average	Food	Staple Food	Nonstaple Food	Housing	Light & Fuel	Clothing	Miscellaneous
All Cities	1960: January	106.2	103.0	100.4	102.9	125.4	112.0	97.9	110.8
	February	106.3	103.9	100.3	104.6	125.6	112.4	96.4	109.9
	March	105.8	102.9	100.4	104.4	125.9	112.2	96.4	110.1
	April	106.5	103.8	100.3	105.9	126.3	111.5	96.3	111.2
	May	106.8	104.2	100.4	106.5	126.5	110.9	97.2	111.4
	June	108.0	106.5	100.5	110.1	127.0	110.6	96.6	111.5
	1959: June	103.7	101.2	101.0	100.9	120.0	105.0	94.9	109.1
Tokyo	1960: January	108.8	105.5	104.3	106.0	130.4	108.3	104.4	111.5
	February	108.9	106.3	104.0	107.4	130.8	108.9	102.8	111.0
	March	108.3	105.4	104.4	105.9	131.1	108.6	100.9	111.4
	April	108.9	105.5	104.5	106.0	131.2	108.1	100.4	113.5
	May	109.8	107.7	104.4	109.2	130.8	107.9	99.7	113.5
	June	110.5	108.8	104.6	111.0	131.4	107.7	99.6	113.5
	July	110.6	108.9	105.0	110.7	133.3	107.7	98.6	114.1
	1959: July	105.3	102.7	104.6	101.8	126.3	101.3	97.0	109.2

18. Labor Population Survey

(In 10,000) (Labor Ministry)

Year & Month	Total Population	Population 15 years old and over					Not in Labor Force
		Total 1)	Labor Force				
			Total of the following three columns	Agriculture & Forestry	Non-Agricultural Industries	Totally Unemployed	
1960: January	9,326	6,525	4,101	1,279	2,821	55	2,363
February	9,334	6,536	4,202	1,292	2,910	51	2,275
March	9,341	6,545	4,331	1,390	2,940	72	2,130
April	9,348	6,553	4,488	1,513	2,974	47	2,012
May	9,355	6,558	4,613	1,684	2,928	42	1,896
June	9,361	6,563	4,599	1,666	2,953	41	1,913
1959: June	9,274	6,459	4,539	1,766	2,772	59	1,856

19. Labor Disputes & No. of Participants

(1,000 Participants) (Labor Ministry)

Year & Month	Dispute Total		Accompanied by Disputes							
			Total		Strikes		Work Slowdown		Business Control	
	No. of Cases	No. of New Occurances	No. of Cases	No. of Participants	No. of Cases	No. of Participants	No. of Cases	No. of Participants	No. of Cases	No. of Participants
1959: November	415	(279)	286	366	172	206	154	204	1	30
December	511	(258)	294	285	191	159	133	147	1	30
1960: January	214	(52)	51	64	32	22	21	42	—	39
February	264	(100)	129	62	76	31	66	32	—	—
March	401	(189)	210	218	133	95	110	150	—	—
April	437	(231)	298	345	224	239	133	169	—	—
May	358	(156)	203	241	70	39	142	210	1	54
1959: May	188	(76)	84	31	78	28	17	18	2	100

20. Industrial Production Indices

(1955=100) (Statistics Bureau, MITI)

Year & Month	Composite	Public Utilities	Mining-Manufacturing	Mining	Manufacturing	Iron & Steel	Non-ferrous Metals	Machinery	Ceramics	Chemicals	Oil & Coal	Rubber	Hides & Leathers	Paper & Pulp	Textiles
1959: Nov.	192.3	161.2	194.7	115.5	197.4	195.4	178.6	356.6	179.1	175.0	233.5	210.4	123.3	173.5	153.3
Dec.	206.0	177.3	208.2	124.2	201.3	201.4	197.3	387.9	187.1	181.4	257.2	226.5	124.6	179.3	156.7
1960: Jan.	▲192.4	▲170.3	▲194.1	▲116.7	▲200.6	▲189.0	▲195.2	▲339.3	▲164.8	▲177.4	▲243.1	▲204.6	▲105.6	▲166.7	▲145.1
Feb.	▲215.0	▲164.5	▲218.9	▲121.3	▲227.1	▲195.6	▲201.5	▲395.0	▲178.9	▲183.7	▲248.1	▲229.1	▲120.4	▲173.1	▲156.9
Mar.	▲230.3	▲180.3	▲234.2	▲130.4	▲242.9	▲211.5	▲218.3	▲419.6	▲293.4	▲199.2	▲278.5	▲245.7	▲131.7	▲189.5	▲158.2
Apr.	216.3	179.6	219.2	124.9	241.8	216.5	212.9	423.8	200.4	200.1	260.5	243.5	131.4	180.4	160.7
May	▲217.4	▲183.5	▲220.0	▲124.3	▲228.0	▲222.2	▲200.9	▲425.9	▲199.4	▲198.3	▲260.9	▲240.3	▲137.6	▲182.8	▲161.1
June	218.8	178.7	231.9	123.5	230.1	219.6	220.9	437.3	191.9	189.3	267.0	245.4	142.8	187.2	164.3
1959: June	177.8	150.1	180.0	119.7	185.0	174.9	172.9	320.5	155.6	166.5	198.4	190.9	128.9	159.1	138.4

Notes: * except perishable vegetables. Figures in parentheses in Table 20 are the numbers of companies surveyed. ▲ Revised. 1) 15 years and over.

21. Production by Major Items

Items	In	1960 April	1960 May	1960 June
Energies			▲	▲
Electricity	Mil. KWH	9,760	8,212	8,008
Coal	1,000 Tons	4,199	4,148	4,090
Cokes	Tons	984,275	1,008,999	971,840
Gas (city use)	1,000 CM	377,160	349,802	332,000
Crude Oil	Kl	43,874	45,918	47,057
Natural Gas	1,000 CM	57,285	54,589	54,000
Gasoline	Kl	490,953	495,238	488,867
Petroleum	,,	1,309,079	1,322,607	1,403,138
Lubricants	,,	52,655	51,833	55,670
Kerosene	,,	182,705	169,765	167,148
Light Oil	,,	190,686	187,380	195,840
Minerals				
Gold Ores	KG	603	526	676
Silver Ores	,,	16	15	18
Copper Ores	Tons	6,963	7,296	7,269
Lead Ores	,,	3,246	3,058	3,049
Zinc Ores	,,	12,578	12,249	12,572
Sulphuric Iron	1,000 Tons	292	296	295
Iron Ores	Tons	92,369	94,357	112,258
Sulphur	,,	20,811	21,471	20,169
Lime Stone	1,000 Tons	3,271	3,221	3,224
Non-ferrous Metals				
Electric Gold	KG	824	504	931
Electric Silver	,,	24,600	20,264	29,232
Electric Copper	Tons	19,562	16,399	21,156
Lead	,,	5,994	5,521	6,115
Zinc	,,	14,685	10,866	15,192
Electric Tin	KG	139,443	71,330	117,024
Quick Silver	,,	90,209	117,881	129,184
Aluminium	Tons	10,222	11,160	11,412
Rolled Aluminium	,,	19,119	9,446	10,128
Rolled Copper	,,	22,098	21,983	22,170
Electric Cables	,,	19,493	18,696	17,686
Iron & Steel				
Pig Iron	Tons	943,057	993,721	966,030
Ferro-alloys	,,	46,129	50,507	42,631
Steel	,,	1,753,721	1,835,397	1,764,088
Open Hearth Steel	,,	1,213,193	1,266,263	1,233,607
Converter Steel	,,	191,303	208,291	179,400
Electric Furnace Steel	,,	349,225	360,843	351,081
Forged Steel	,,	22,837	23,580	23,107
Cast Steel	,,	29,114	29,621	29,687
Hot Rolled Steel Materials	,,	1,296,696	1,308,386	1,301,284
Steel Shape (medium)	,,	25,457	36,490	35,130
Steel Bars (small)	,,	14,002	14,653	15,625
Wire Rod	,,	85,671	83,231	80,338
Steel Sheet (thick)	,,	233,603	211,100	189 417
Steel Sheet (thin)	,,	63,296	62,554	64,057
Steel Band (wire)	,,	286,604	302,570	296,081
Rolled Special Steel Materials	,,	93,721	93,169	92,301
Steel Tube	,,	95,796	97,660	97,606
Cold Rolled Steel Sheet	,,	163,850	170,747	162,724
Galvanized Steel Sheet	,,	73,257	75,131	70,103
White Sheet	,,	35,614	38,188	36,388
Machinery & Machine Tools				
Steam Boiler	T/H	1,209	1,482	445
Steam Turbine	KW	32,103	77,400	31,600
Water Turbine	,,	25,000	32,030	116,200
Gasoline Engine	,,	74,701	71,022	75,888
Oil Burners	,,	36,058	38,188	36,388
Diesel Engines	,,	87,601	91,797	88,293
Bearings	Tons	2,484	2,614	2,612
Transmitter	,,	1,211	1,191	1,114
Machine Tools	,,	4,268	4,437	4,613
Rolling Machine	,,	12,236	10,043	10,122
Crane	,,	2,451	2,457	2,554
Winches	,,	1,768	1,342	1,495
Conveyor	,,	5,735	2,889	4,320
Pump	,,	3,433	3,180	3,390
Refrigerator	,,	1,121	1,170	1,298
Spinning Machine	Units	1,152	1,198	1,227
Weaving Machine	,,	4,571	3,522	4,282
Sewing Machine	1,000 Units	216	211	237
Cultivator	Units	9,095	7,850	8,084
Hand Tractor	,,	16,446	15,639	12,807

Items	In	1960 April	1960 May	1960 June
Thrasher	Units	17,561	19,455	22,245
Hulling Machine	,,	3,607	5,299	5,432
Rice-Wheat Cleaning Machine	,,	5,771	5,125	6,055
Alternating Current Motor	KW	446,751	446,839	475,725
Mercury Rectifier	,,	11,703	30,926	42,523
Transformer	1,000 KVA	1,895	1,814	2,458
Electric Fan	Units	192,237	189,445	204,585
Electric Washer	,,	112,942	123,151	137,621
Electric Refrigerator	,,	78,496	77,442	82,495
Telephone	,,	116,932	101,115	101,887
Automatic Switchboard	Circuits	63,490	65,550	73,967
Radio Set	1,000 Sets	1,021	1,083	1,035
Television Set	Sets	291,780	288,498	290,408
Electric Tube for Receiving	1,000 Pcs.	13,100	12,933	14,064
Industrial Meter	Units	13,100	12,577	12,646
Electric Bulb	1,000 Pcs.	12,959	12,558	13,388
Special Electric Bulb	,,	9,687	10,405	10,721
Passenger Car	Units	10,578	11,320	12,852
Bus	,,	740	498	577
Small Four-wheeler Chassis	,,	17,447	17,817	19,099
Truck Chassis	,,	6,986	7,193	7,428
Three-wheel Truck	,,	23,679	22,904	24,807
Motorcycle	,,	9,675	12,243	12,950
Bicycle	,,	328,797	302,747	282,600
Watch	1,000 Pcs.	1,078	1,081	1,181
Camera	Pcs.	143,889	147,089	148,000
Binoculars	,,	109,205	100,817	135,000
Textiles				
Rayon Yarn	Tons	11,671	12,070	11,863
Rayon Staple	,,	24,368	24,411	24,702
Synthetic Textile	,,	9,813	10,190	9,823
Vinylon	,,	1,789	1,782	1,854
Nylon	,,	3,193	3,459	3,284
Cotton Yarn	,,	45,691	45,199	48,008
Woollen Yarn	,,	11,706	11,684	11,895
Bast Fibre Yarn	,,	5,549	5,182	5,956
Rayon Staple Yarn	,,	17,137	17,008	17,830
Synthetic Fibre Yarn	,,	8,950	9,341	9,391
Cotton Textile	1,000 sq. m.	264,598	268,867	276,288
Woollen Textile	,,	25,209	24,780	24,881
Silk Textile	,,	19,185	19,467	19,243
Bast Fibre Textile	,,	9,437	9,518	9,463
Rayon Textile	,,	62,394	63,043	64,612
Rayon Staple Textile	,,	89,784	91,435	90,078
Synthetic Fibre Textile	,,	31,285	31,592	34,663
Paper & Pulp				
Pulp	Tons	280,999	285,511	292,996
Western-Style Paper	,,	199,237	201,392	204,621
Hard Board	,,	134,606	132,186	137,210
Chemicals				
Ammonium Sulphate	Tons	194,914	207,437	186,006
Superphosphate of Lime	,,	205,600	211,200	146,888
Carbide	,,	137,598	153,155	123,019
Chemical Fertilizer	,,	218,786	218,855	161,277
Calcium Cyanamide	,,	38,501	41,350	31,984
Urea	,,	55,188	57,638	37,176
Sulphuric Acid	,,	362,602	381,884	359,175
Caustic Soda	,,	72,346	73,350	73,055
Soda Ash	,,	43,590	42,835	44,406
Soap	,,	28,556	29,847	31,000
Paint	,,	25,439	25,904	26,261
Film	1,000 sq. m.	707	765	1,065
Cement & Ceramics				
Cement	1,000 Tons	1,954	1,894	1,761
Sheet Glass	1,000 Boxes	902	934	958
Porcelain & Ceramics	Tons	60,451	61,234	62,490
Glass Products	,,	43,382	45,329	44,144
Fire Brick	,,	128,125	127,890	126,330
Miscellaneous				
Automobile Tire	Tons	6,060	6,170	6,645
Leather	,,	9,182	7,990	7,431
Match	Match tons	37,755	39,219	39,586
Pencil	1,000 Gross	732	754	762
Metal Toy	1,000 Dz.	1,479	1,579	1,594

Note: ▲ Provisional figures ▲ Revised

22. Machinery Orders (In million yen) (Economic Planning Board)

Items	1959 Dec.	1960 Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	1959 June
By Products								
Prime Movers	15,174	15,963	8,082	19,693	7,220	6,923	14,555	8,584
Heavy Electric Machinery	18,331	15,718	17,208	16,975	18,166	16,335	20,872	11,930
Communication Apparatus	6,142	3,965	3,245	5,305	8,444	3,843	5,915	5,239
Industrial Machinery	27,866	24,964	30,090	33,698	29,434	28,515	37,071	20,853
Machine Tools	3,493	2,715	3,836	4,269	4,288	3,761	4,783	2,151
Rolling Stocks	7,318	2,303	2,864	2,061	2,089	2,332	3,846	2,019
Ships	5,391	5,172	6,923	18,883	5,636	12,253	6,848	3,200
Total of the Above	83,715	70,800	72,248	100,884	▲75,277	73,962	93,890	53,976
Iron & Steel Frames	3,853	1,524	3,873	7,982	5,195	3,452	2,457	1,402
Bearings	2,362	2,500	2,722	2,850	2,837	2,787	2,810	2,192
Electric Wires & Cables	9,488	9,568	13,762	12,604	9,185	10,618	11,215	7,887
Total	15,703	13,592	20,357	23,436	17,217	16,857	16,482	11,481
By Customers								
Foreign Sources	10,035	4,031	5,539	13,082	5,258	7,716	7,832	2,122
Government	12,006	7,043	5,219	5,661	9,346	6,166	8,648	7,112
Private	54,688	53,300	53,871	73,002	▲51,268	51,561	68,047	38.576
Manufacturing	26,903	24,092	31.527	33,234	29,893	30,319	39,793	19,136
Textiles	3,154	3,001	3,149	3,122	3,494	2,907	3,520	2,005
Chemicals	6,796	6,088	7,756	10,535	8,886	9,123	11,569	6,558
Iron & Steel	9,547	8,072	11,329	9,721	7,139	9,457	14,916	4,428
Machinery	4,376	3,540	5,206	5,377	6,080	5,035	5,837	3,027
Shipbuilding	257	206	410	317	357	340	144	270
Others	2,773	3,185	3,677	4,162	3,937	3,457	3,807	2,848
Non-Manufacturing	27,785	29,208	22,344	39,768	21,375	21,242	28,254	19,440
Transportation	3,110	3,700	5,274	10,113	3,173	7,639	4,495	3,113
Electric Power	16,899	17,921	5,967	17,470	6,546	3,560	13,990	8,553
Coal Mining	793	576	637	638	1.092	929	593	1,150
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishery	1,789	2,204	2,580	3,165	2,921	2,578	2,630	1,720
Others	5,194	4,807	7,886	8,382	7,643	6,536	6,546	4,904
Sales Agents	2,620	2,565	2,996	3,411	3,736	3,390	3,623	2,551
Total Orders	79,349	66,939	67,625	95,156	69,608	68,833	88,150	50.321
Orders Outstanding	762,944	783,359	776,247	786,940	777,171	776,453	801,708	702,898
Sales Total	62,118	52,073	76,231	92,062	66,820	72,307	71,921	60,010

23. Total Power Generation & Consumption (10⁶ KWH) (MITI)

Items	1959 Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	1960 Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	1959 May
Total Power Generation	7,992	7,979	8,390	8,239	8,872	8,477	8,146	9,093	..	..	8,055
Hydraulic Power	5,562	5,080	5,465	4,678	4,598	4,456	3,585	4,412	..	..	6,355
Thermal Power	2,430	2,999	2,925	3,561	4,274	4,021	4,561	4,682	..	..	1,700
Generation by Electric Industries	7,023	6,966	7,340	7,198	7,795	7,436	7,199	7,974	..	..	7,018
Hydraulic Power	5,084	4,584	4,973	4,219	4,138	4,042	3,240	3,977	..	..	5,787
Thermal Power	1,939	2,382	2,367	2,979	3,656	3,394	3,959	3,996	..	..	1,231
Generation by Power Companies	6,224	6,273	6,537	6,537	7,127	6,755	6,659	▲7,435	7,256	7,291	6,151
Hydraulic Power	4,353	3,968	4,253	3,635	3,574	3,463	2,827	▲3,564	4,349	4,912	4,940
Thermal Power	1,871	2,304	2,284	2,902	3,553	3,293	3,832	▲3,871	2,907	2,379	1,211
Power from other Sources	791	695	792	657	657	649	504	507	704	922	885
National Railways & Household Use	969	1,013	1,050	1,041	1,077	1,041	947	1,119	..	..	1,037
Hydraulic Power	478	495	492	459	459	414	345	434	..	..	568
Thermal Power	491	517	558	582	618	626	602	685	..	..	469

24. Coal Supply & Demand (1,000 metric tons) (MITI)

Year & Month	Production	Stock Deliveries: Coal Dealers	Large User Factories	Adjustment	Deliveries: Total	Deliveries	of which Exports	Others	Home Consumption	Month-end Stocks: Total	Coal Dealers	Large User Factories
1960: January	3,916	719	620	⊏ 6	4,337	4,472	1	⊏ 135	4,956	8,562	3,276	5,286
February	4,032	354	455	⊏ 2	4,749	4,809	4	⊏ 60	5,200	7,388	2,557	4,831
March	4,345	000	227	9	4,708	4,986	4	⊏ 289	4,931	6,807	2,203	4,604
April	4,199	⊏ 36	⊏ 24	⊏ 6	4,157	4,329	2	⊏ 165	4,131	6,867	2,239	4,628
May	4,148	39	⊏⊏ 416	9	4,178	4,348	0	⊏⊏ 170	3,762	7,244	2,200	5,044
June	4,096	⊏ 93	⊏⊏ 145	7	4,010	4,183	1	⊏⊏ 173	3,864	7,473	2,293	5,180
1959: June	4,033	⊏ 434	223	⊏ 9	3,590	3,655	6	⊏ 65	3,807	11,938	5,694	6,244

25. Supply & Demand of Pig-iron and Steel Materials (In tons) (MITI)

Year & Month	Pig iron: Production	Deliveries	In Stock	Steel Materials — Steel: Production	Deliveries	In Stock	Special Steel: Production	Deliveries	In Stock
1959: November	900,959	146,102	344,544	1,184,338	873,672	407,495	81,722	64,554	33,750
December	898,399	147,249	392,975	1,177,603	887,516	379,495	86,889	69,920	32,965
1960: January	899,917	135,332	362,844	1,170,669	801,927	424,722	87,792	69,819	32,723
February	809,568	132,568	326,219	1,244,437	892,571	432,113	96,387	74,905	35,717
March	866,919	152,317	228,021	1,317,713	947,226	446,698	98,548	77,652	37,249
April	943,057	138,720	226,145	1,296,696	927,810	461,909	93,721	72,047	38,327
1959: April	727,775	128,722	396,044	816,739	609,691	306,363	63,456	51,028	31,103

Notes: 80 machinery companies together with 18 iron frame, bearing & electric wire companies are surveyed for Table 22. Table 24 does not include import coal. Others in "Demand" column is the balance of sales volume by un-authorized sales agents plus dust coal output. "At Collieries" column includes the coal stocks on the seaboard mines. ▲ Revised at source.
In Table 22, the number of companies surveyed is 127.

26. Supply & Demand of Textile Goods (In tons for years; 1,000 sq. m. for textile) (MITI)

Year & Month	Cotton Yarn			Rayon Yarn			Staple Fiber Yarn			Cotton Textiles		
	Production	Delivery	Inventory	Production	Delivery	Inventory	Production	Delivery	Inventory	Production	Delivery	Inventory
1959: Nov.	44,173	23,362	23,480	10,261	6,664	14,079	17,873	14,523	10,047	244,638	245,166	404,691
Dec.	43,970	28,267	25,094	10,521	7,286	13,019	18,464	15,330	10,365	253,212	253,695	405,413
1960: Jan.	40,682	26,248	26,286	11,066	6,674	13,475	16,814	13,968	10,256	238,406	235,496	416,939
Feb.	45,978	30,084	27,955	10,858	6,630	14,143	17,922	14,665	10,455	261,373	262,028	432,511
Mar.	43,568	28,451	27,113	11,515	7,740	13,518	17,899	14,576	11,306	255,324	256,237	447,246
Apr.	45,014	27,627	29,750	11,671	7,163	13,356	17,561	15,083	11,618	264,598	262,932	462,195
May	44,588	28,502	29,750	12,070	7,701	13,742	17,561	14,715	12,288	268,867	269,931	483,593
1959: May	35,693	22,851	19,841	9,545	6,137	12,411	15,592	14,008	10,607	226,056	231,012	467,742

27. Supply & Demand of Paper and Pulp (MITI)

Year & Month	Pulp (long ton)				Paper, Western Style (in ton)				Cardboard & Japanese Style Paper (in ton)			
	Production	For Paper	Deliveries	In Stock	Production	Deliveries	Self-Consumption	In Stock	Production	Deliveries	Self-Consumption	In Stock
1959: Nov.	272,931	158,957	116,571	69,367	189,693	180,574	6,813	82,024	345,077	325,288	15,159	114,123
Dec.	282,101	164,457	115,214	71,779	196,352	186,527	7,019	84,830	356,894	339,113	15,893	116,011
1960: Jan.	263,113	154,352	108,489	72,051	181,500	171 521	6,476	88,330	332,399	308,118	14,041	126,251
Feb.	271,575	158,334	113,914	71,378	189,283	176,339	6,859	94,418	345,829	316,187	15,038	140,855
Mar.	295,556	174,681	121,929	70,324	208,601	198,406	7,172	97,441	377,799	349,217	16,051	153,385
Apr.	280,999	169,095	112,727	69,501	199,237	185,808	7,520	103,350	365,281	337,208	17,184	164,274
May	285,511	173,793	110,180	71,039	201,192	191,011	7,514	106,017	364,994	344,162	16,437	168,669
June	292,686	177,961	119,116	66,648	204,975	195,139	7,072	108,781	373,494	350,766	16,519	174,878
1959: June	245,927	146,607	100,500	62,231	181,527	172,518	5,839	54,340	316,483	298,375	13,594	79,643

28. Supply & Demand of Soda and Ammonium Sulphate (In metric tons) (MITI)

Year & Month	Ammonium Sulphate			Soda Ash			Caustic Soda		
	Production	Deliveries	In Stock	Production	Deliveries	In Stock	Production	Deliveries	In Stock
1959: October	193,135	200,960	343,574	40,555	38,707	9,907	68,239	56,520	22,167
November	195,225	163,285	366,452	39,430	39,094	8,750	69,639	57,319	23,445
December	195,632	181,016	370,263	40,868	40,138	7,885	69,782	60,070	22,203
1960: January	214,277	204,339	370,856	42,655	39,165	9,522	68,865	55,800	24,494
February	191,477	260,348	292,212	40,916	39,884	8,847	65,168	57,741	21,948
March	209,603	324,539	164,798	42,714	40,260	9,429	72,368	60,904	21,258
April	194,914	204,009	142,157	43,590	39,959	11,248	72,346	56,680	25,118
May	207,437	177,293	159,945	42,835	44,092	8,183	73,350	59,988	▲26,165
June	191,742	180,449	160,212	44,406	39,311	11,485	73,068	59,325	28,274
1959: June	236,599	179,341	260,711	36,203	36,973	7,787	60,430	52,758	18,649

29. Supply & Demand of Cement & Sheet Glass (MITI)

Year & Month	Cement (In 1,000 tons)				Sheet Glass (In 1,000 boxes)					
	Production	Consumption	Sales	Inventories at Month-end	Production	Consumption	Sales		Total	Inventories
							Exports	Domestic		
1959: Nov.	1,650.2	7.3	1,656.9	305.6	994.9	107.4	150.7	837.7	988.4	609.8
Dec.	1,710.1	7.2	1,717.0	291.4	1,089.4	131.3	151.0	853.0	1,003.9	577.6
1960: Jan.	1,422.7	4.1	1,381.5	328.2	1,095.1	118.7	156.7	611.2	767.9	786.8
Feb.	1,623.9	6.1	1,629.9	315.6	1,015.2	116.3	165.7	572.1	737.8	961.1
Mar.	1,968.2	9.6	1,965.8	309.8	1,043.0	122.3	157.5	655.3	812.8	1,075.3
Apr.	1,954.1	9.6	1,897.5	356.2	902.5	147.3	139.3	637.6	776.9	105.8
May	1,893.5	8.1	1,800.1	441.0	934.2	135.7	138.7	682.3	821.0	1,043.0
1959: May	1,498.6	7.7	1,433.0	447.6	758.7	65.5	156.6	618.7	775.4	679.1

30. Supply & Demand of Rubber & Vinyl Chloride Products (In tons) (MITI)

Year & Month	Rubber Goods					Vinyl Chloride Products				
	Production (A)	Sales (B)	Inventories at Month-end (C)	Delivery Rates (B/A)	Inventory Rates (C/A)	Production (A)	Sales (B)	Inventories Rates (C)	Derivery Rates (B/A)	Inventory Rates (C/A)
1959: Nov.	15,963	16,018	6,429	100	40	13,556	13,749	6,892	101	51
Dec.	17,003	▲17,866	5,913	▲105	35	14,891	14,865	6,956	100	47
1960: Jan.	15,501	▲15,517	6,163	▲100	40	13,762	13,516	6,847	98	50
Feb.	17,213	▲16,835	6,940	▲ 98	40	15,190	14,961	7,109	99	47
Mar.	18,470	▲18,208	7,589	▲ 99	41	16,131	15,698	7,530	97	47
Apr.	18,409	18,512	7,837	101	43	15,858	15,212	8,125	96	51
May	18,225	17,819	8,547	98	47	15,134	14,749	8,495	97	56
1959: May	14,363	14,591	5,853	102	41	10,953	10,683	5,442	97	50

31. Department Store Sales (In million yen) (MITI)

By Month	No. of Stores	Total	Clothing	Personal Effects	Sundry	House-hold Utensils	Provisions	Restaurant	Services	Outside Store Sales	Others	Gift Certificates
1959: Dec.	222	76,816	38,001	4,987	6,965	8,328	6,093	1,285	326	33	797	▲263
1960: Jan.	223	26,152	12,153	1,838	3,287	2,956	14,375	1,003	212	15	312	281
Feb.	223	26,005	12,057	1,746	3,363	3,179	4,173	937	211	17	323	329
Mar.	224	35,566	17,061	2,857	4,391	4,263	5,046	1,226	275	16	433	538
Apr.	223	34,713	15,674	2,904	4,545	4,691	4,997	1,217	279	23	384	388
May	222	31,646	14,390	2,654	3,584	4,508	4,684	1,157	265	25	379	289
June	222	32,312	15,429	2,664	3,395	4,575	4.482	1,075	223	25	444	330
1959: June	211	27,081	12,801	2,291	2,849	3,803	3,827	940	196	11	363	284

Notes: ▲ Revised at source.
Rates of conversion: 1,000 lb.=0.45359 tons for yarns; 1,000 sq. yds.=0.83613 sq. m. for textiles; 1 lb.=0.45359 kg. for papers.

32. Letters of Credit Opened and Received

(In $1,000) (Ministry of Finance)

Year & Month	Exports				Imports			
	Dollars	Pounds Sterling	Open Account	Total	Dollars	Pounds Sterling	Open Account	Total
1959 September	151,275	109,045	8,589	268,910	100,814	89,507	2,245	192,567
October	158,621	100,455	4,452	263,530	116,312	98,395	7,792	222,500
November	147,726	103,997	4,569	256,293	117,574	103,803	7,505	228,882
December	177,043	108,600	8,611	294,255	159,748	124,847	9,456	294,053
1960 January	150,805	97,423	6,473	254,702	110,077	95,613	7,625	213,315
February	142,243	112,841	4,398	259,483	133,633	99,499	2,696	235,830
March	186,944	136,418	7,602	330,965	135,957	113,771	14,259	263,989
April	142,371	102,406	7,534	252,312	113,837	95,482	10,934	220,254
May	158,630	119,898	7,069	285,598	118,779	102,549	7,354	228,684
June	160,307	128,639	8,249	297,196	140,091	98,265	7,241	245,597
July	147,919	131,434	4,704	284,217	123,076	92,862	6,378	222,317
1959 July	154,970	106,133	5,017	266,121	116,254	99,593	4,221	220,069

33. Exports and Imports by Value

(Ministry of Finance)

Year & Month	Value (In $1,000)			Value (In million yen)		
	Exports	Imports	Balance	Exports	Imports	Balance
1959 November	292,475	289,728	2,747	105,291	104,302	989
December	394,276	372,826	21,449	141,939	134,217	7,722
1960 January	217,731	330,768	▽ 113,037	78,383	119,076	▽ 40,693
February	318,072	363,900	▽ 45,828	114,508	131,004	▽ 16,498
March	349,906	435,194	▽ 85,288	125,966	156,700	▽ 30,704
April	310,753	355,006	▽ 44,252	111,871	127,802	▽ 15,931
May	311,393	384,953	▽ 73,560	112,102	138,583	▽ 26,481
June	▲337,304	▲372,140	▽ 34,836	▲121,429	▲133.970	▽ 12,541
July	339,825	379,294	▽ 39,469	122,337	136,546	▽ 14,209
1959 July	299,821	313,712	▽ 13,891	107,936	112,936	▽ 5,001

34. Value of Export and Import by Economic Classification

(In $1,000) (Ministry of Finance)

		Total		Foodstuffs		Crude Materials		Fabricated Basic Material		Finished		Others	
		Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%
Export	1960 January	217,731	100.0	16,025	7.3	6,020	2.8	40,297	18.5	154,783	71.1	606	0.3
	February	318,072	100.0	19,325	6.1	8,305	2.6	56,729	17.8	232,525	73.1	1,188	0.4
	March	349,906	100.0	19,391	5.5	10,378	3.0	84,742	24.2	233,704	66.8	1,691	0.5
	April	310,753	100.0	17,708	5.7	8,076	2.6	60,095	19.3	223,815	72.0	1,059	0.4
	May	311,393	100.0	16,052	5.2	9,069	2.9	63,514	20.4	222,097	71.3	661	0.2
	1959 May	277,666	100.0	15,508	5.6	10,884	3.9	45,668	16.4	204,915	73.8	691	0.3
Import	1960 January	330,768	100.0	45,896	13.9	209,342	63.3	34,808	10.5	40,369	12.2	353	0.1
	February	363,900	100.0	45,422	12.5	219,775	60.4	45,868	12.6	52,325	14.4	510	0.1
	March	435,194	100.0	63,113	14.5	255,443	58.7	48,494	11.1	67,481	15.5	660	0.2
	April	355,005	100.0	42,480	12.0	212,840	59.9	48,350	13.6	50,675	14.3	660	0.2
	May	384,953	100.0	53,923	14.0	225,416	58.6	52,760	13.7	52,313	13.6	541	0.1
	1959 May	322,074	100.0	50,761	15.8	193,517	60.1	29,905	9.3	47,465	14.7	426	0.1

35. Exports and Imports by Continents*

($1,000; Customs Bureau, Finance Ministry)

	Year & Month	'58, Total	'59, Total	'59 Dec.	'60 Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	'59 May
Exports	Total	2,876,560	3,456,492	394,276	217,731	318,072	349,906	310,753	311,393	277,666
	Asia	1,074,322	1,165,705	132,511	69,252	111,518	115,766	109,376	112,343	93,839
	S.E. Asia	649,520	754,256	89,297	48,054	78,146	74,274	71,599	70,282	58,334
	Europe	333,301	374,970	39,626	28,323	32,786	64,623	38,232	25,975	26,279
	N. America	848,456	1,246,253	134,553	81,578	116,958	115,073	112,722	116,766	101,875
	S. America	114,982	141,675	20,313	14,744	11,800	10,345	16,780	20,665	10,562
	Africa	415,511	409,891	52,216	17,287	33,262	31,387	21,042	22,161	35,373
	Oceania	89,771	117,897	14,963	6,505	11,509	12,594	12,504	15,437	9,738
Imports	Total	3,033,125	3,599,491	297,582	289,728	363,900	435,194	355,005	384,953	322,074
	Asia	982,448	1,168,853	102,408	100,323	111,944	137,680	114,834	122,600	106,152
	S.E. Asia	427,073	579,164	50,525	48,534	61,044	64,740	61,358	64,607	53,019
	Europe	268,654	364,599	27,822	27,498	36,112	41,312	39,424	36,837	37,580
	N. America	1,356,682	1,488,878	112,204	107,203	160,126	191,761	144,568	166,373	128,944
	S. America	80,687	108,380	14,678	10,360	8,537	9,445	10,111	11,679	5,247
	Africa	83,737	128,295	10,916	12,487	19,370	17,825	15,704	14.593	11,638
	Oceania	206,801	340,266	29,541	31,838	27,798	37,159	30,355	32,858	32,495

36. Foreign Exchange Receipts and Payments by Month

(In Million Dollars) (Bank of Japan)

Year & Month	Current Transactions					Overall Balance*	Year & Month	Current Transactions					Overall Balance
	Receipts		Payments		Balance			Receipts		Payments		Balance	
	Total	Exports	Total	Imports				Total	Exports	Total	Imports		
1959 Total	3,913	3,280	3,561	3,007	352	461	1959 Sept.	350	295	302	252	48	28
							Oct.	361	307	292	250	69	41
1959 Jan.	264	217	246	207	18	7	Nov.	343	289	309	362	▽ 36	41
Feb.	283	241	252	212	31	70	Dec.	385	320	379	309	6	30
Mar.	325	274	285	243	40	36	1960 Jan.	310	261	339	293	▽ 29	6
Apr.	280	235	280	246	0	35	Feb.	329	280	350	294	▽ 21	▽ 7
May	302	253	313	265	▽ 11	64	Mar.	394	335	390	337	4	31
June	349	286	314	261	35	32	Apr.	330	278	338	288	▽ 9	22
July	338	284	302	256	36	97	May	379	317	387	323	▽ 8	34
Aug.	333	279	289	244	44	▽ 20	June	370	308	386	319	▽ 16	35

Note: The Method of Tabulation was changed in April 1960.
* include "Capital Transactions."

37. Exports and Imports by Country

(In 1,000 dollars) (Ministry of Finance)

Countries	Exports					Imports				
	Jan. 1960	Feb. 1960	Mar. 1960	Apr. 1960	May 1960	Jan. 1960	Feb. 1960	Mar. 1960	Apr. 1960	May 1960
Total Exports or Imports	217,731	318,072	349,906	310,753	311,393	330,768	363,900	435,194	355,005	384,953
Korea	3,266	6,775	11,004	5,408	6,169	518	400	438	845	1,475
China	191	384	352	204	257	2,032	1,836	2,449	2,219	1,705
Rukyu Islands	4,802	5,794	6,189	6,464	7,496	1,674	2,230	3,476	2,445	2,883
Hong Kong	8,796	12,952	14,168	13,601	13,995	2,776	2,099	3,152	1,704	1,849
Formosa	6,630	6,807	8,117	10,004	9,868	5,610	5,692	7,521	6,161	8,185
South Viet Nam	3,293	3,089	4,800	2,977	4,409	580	444	384	346	106
Thailand	6,386	9,383	10,442	8,707	8,798	6,255	6,582	6,580	6,156	7,245
Malaya Union	1,653	2,489	2,253	1,979	2,107	14,159	15,943	15,237	15,383	19,047
Singapore	5,707	7,261	5,866	6,509	7,187	508	602	1,110	1,109	666
Philippines	6,039	7,574	9,696	8,447	7,898	11,528	14,589	15,916	15,639	14,294
British Borneo	101	124	152	232	250	8,750	4,914	6,851	5,168	6,796
Indonesia	6,436	16,802	5,971	7,024	5,143	6,903	5,930	6,403	5,104	6,291
Burma	2,250	4,271	3,879	4,184	5,443	631	651	1,139	3,817	1,992
India	4,048	4,934	7,802	8,077	6,782	8,227	8,769	9,667	7,675	9,927
Pakistan	1,635	5,950	6,057	5,760	5,358	3,323	3,278	2,866	2,336	1,952
Ceylon	1,610	2,308	2,076	2,510	2,323	878	1,283	1,414	1,534	716
Iran	2,411	1,884	2,456	3,771	3,124	1,553	1,294	3,726	1,806	2,177
Iraq	128	900	1,093	1,783	2,408	6,408	4,647	9,157	5,537	4,445
Saudi Arabia	611	1,421	1,355	1,923	1,322	11,354	7,268	10,401	8,412	8,229
Kwait	613	1,645	1,801	1,511	1,793	13,158	17,001	20,471	13,888	15,755
Sweden	1,163	1,765	3,144	2,052	2,365	497	768	1,051	1,017	784
Denmark	4,103	748	686	625	634	514	658	779	647	197
United Kingdom	5,701	7,377	19,025	6,535	4,410	7,310	8,307	8,430	6,535	6,097
Netherlands	1,660	1,898	5,716	2,896	2,161	2,577	2,880	3,687	3,008	2,027
Belgium	843	1,540	3,946	2,073	1,553	1,142	1,319	1,370	857	697
France	997	1,163	1,444	1,492	1,366	2,459	2,419	3,767	1,992	2,780
West Germany	2,976	3,888	8,008	4,379	4,311	8,883	9,634	11,027	12,412	11,642
Switzerland	1,516	2,036	2,711	2,872	2,658	2,516	2,630	2,593	2,280	2,349
Italy	674	1,755	2,911	1,944	2,410	547	660	1,247	1,097	1,018
U.S.S.R. (in Asia zone)	475	1,558	3,892	1,601	4,073	2,618	4,107	5,591	6,364	6,264
Canada	7,417	9,473	10,208	11,574	10,942	15,912	18,222	22,320	12,726	15,908
U.S.A.	70,166	91,858	98,252	93,451	95,723	107,952	132,489	155,685	120,327	138,664
Mexico	796	1,030	1,304	1,519	2,080	9,046	7,725	6,675	4,348	2,500
Panama	612	9,556	947	791	699	18	1,012	314	195	301
Cuba	239	407	207	170	300	1,375	5	2,950	1,492	252
Venezuela	1,586	3,286	3,285	9,356	2,199	259	317	108	121	47
Peru	237	1,141	857	729	1,047	3,055	2,397	3,529	3,397	3,114
Chile	316	866	1,030	1,149	1,685	611	232	1,945	1,167	869
Brazil	9,904	1,298	1,336	1,334	10,725	1,301	1,720	1,218	2,056	1,543
Argentina	1,419	2,569	1,769	2,207	2,766	1,851	3,093	2,252	3,092	5,586
Egypt	937	756	903	2,196	1,736	1,304	1,963	2,643	2,547	1,463
British West Africa	3,202	4,489	5,528	5,273	5,868	623	445	318	656	904
Liberia	6,762	15,510	10,483	159	223	28	580	17	2	227
Ghana	1,173	1,969	1,853	2,014	2,260	244	454	532	221	59
British South Africa	1,543	3,889	3,950	3,490	3,565	1,626	3,166	2,178	2,097	2,111
Union of South Africa	2,378	4,263	4,730	4,809	4,768	3,732	5,655	5,993	5,996	5,500
Australia	3,688	7,243	7,987	8,924	11,603	29,670	22,603	31,911	25,468	27,156
New Zealand	813	711	1,762	1,102	1,652	2,950	2,392	2,771	3,017	3,172

Note: 0 denotes open account area; $, dollar area; £, sterling area. £▲ stands for Specified Area A and B.
*Southeast Asia Total includes Hong Kong, South Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos, Thailand, Malaya, Singapore, the Philippines, Indonesia, Burma India, Pakistan, and Ceylon. ▲ Revised at source.

38. Exports by Major Articles

(In $1,000) (Ministry of Finance)

Articles	Unit	1960								1959	
		March		April		May		Jan.—May		Jan.—May	
		Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value
Total Exports	—	—	349,906	—	310,753	—	311,393	—	1,507,855	—	1,267,6
Food	—	—	19,453	—	17,555	—	16,088	—	88,901	—	88,8
Fish & Shellfish	m.t.	30,668	12,666	20,944	9,363	21,552	9,426	117,861	52,827	116,146	59,2
Fresh Fish	,,	17,364	4,685	10,426	3,158	10,834	3,176	64,206	18,985	60,644	17,0
Tuna	,,	13,996	3,573	8,724	2,417	9,683	2.633	54,008	14,898	51,420	13,7
Canned, Bottled Fish	,,	10,119	6,846	8,851	5,235	9,436	5,406	44,475	29,225	47,071	36,2
Salmon	,,	1,232	1,637	739	776	556	551	7,322	8,679	18,098	15,0
Tuna	,,	2,389	2,032	2,149	1,790	1,641	1.448	7,974	6,500	6,572	5,9
Fruit & Vegetables	,,	9,662	2,991	15,840	5,305	8,460	3,369	63,314	20,672	58,418	16,4
Canned, Bottled Fruits	,,	5,791	2,185	11,177	4,149	5,304	2,056	40,105	14,907	34,592	12,3
Tea	,,	1,121	640	995	539	829	470	4,012	2,166	2,289	1,2
Beverage & Tobacco	—	—	610	—	622	—	209	—	1,946	—	2,1
Raw Materials, except Fuels	—	—	9,840	—	8,657	—	10,001	—	44,101	—	33,7
Lumber	cu.m.	28,416	1,602	36,502	2,106	35,271	2,441	153,624	9,481	166,843	9,8
Textile Fibre & Waste	m.t.	5,516	6,599	4,765	5,337	5,777	6,498	24,243	27,804	16,655	17,8
Raw Silk	,,	396	3,649	340	3,119	418	3,833	1,751	16,235	1,373	11,0
Mineral Fuels	—	—	2,399	—	1,359	—	1,587	—	8,195	—	3,8
Animal & Vegetable Oils	—	—	15,309	—	2,280	—	966	—	19,844	—	20,1
Animal Oil	m.t.	76,419	14,695	6,509	1,641	359	392	83,809	17,414	78.800	16,9
Whale Oil	,,	76,038	14,236	6,077	1,167	1	0	82,119	15,419	76,972	14,4
Vegetable Oil	,,	2,296	607	2,461	628	2,251	561	9,033	2,394	12,244	3,0
Chemicals, Drugs	—	—	19,971	—	16,141	—	14,112	—	73,896	—	76,7
Pharmaceuticals	—	—	1,277	—	1,384	—	1,390	—	6,329	—	4,9
Chemical Fertilizers	m.t.	250,261	11,533	144,824	7,003	87,522	4,310	682,998	32,916	874,328	44,1
Manufactured Products by Materials	—	—	145,920	—	135,218	—	146.457	—	670,474	—	556,3
Rubber Goods	—	—	2,837	—	2,512	—	2,504	—	11,894	—	10,5
Wood & Cork Products	—	—	8,442	—	7,981	—	7,503	—	38,953	—	38,4
Plywood	1,000 s.m.	8,643	6,686	8,484	6,242	7,990	5,705	40,010	30,696	43,285	28,8
Paper & Related Products	m.t.	12,309	3,750	15,202	4,284	13,569	3,483	64,916	18,456	43,333	12,2
Textile Yarns & Fabrics	—	—	70,186	—	64,150	—	71,231	—	331,001	—	283,4
Woollen Yarn	m.t.	344	1,341	285	1,179	333	1,411	1,377	5,565	1,515	5,7
Cotton Yarn	,,	3,188	4,242	2,360	3,071	3,004	4,119	12,252	16,283	4,808	7,3
Rayon Yarn	,,	1,605	1,616	1,227	1,229	2,155	2,175	7,653	7,713	4,684	4,6
Spun Rayon Yarn	,,	718	677	548	530	582	537	3,693	3,413	5,844	5,1
Cotton Fabrics	1,000 s.m.	88,580	26,072	77,893	23,216	83,517	25,714	413,955	120,727	411,613	108,2
Silk Fabrics	,,	8,397	5,026	7,995	4,776	7,812	4,970	38,494	22,941	28,601	15,8
Woollen Fabrics	,,	2,319	3,677	1,789	2,996	1,667	2,728	12,533	21,184	11,692	19,6
Rayon Fabrics	,,	16,937	4,061	19,416	4,681	17,793	4,372	98,813	23,283	107,263	21,6
Spun Rayon Fabrics	,,	39,397	8,526	37,701	8,206	45,485	9.519	194,193	41,899	232,418	41,5
Non-Metallic Mineral Products	—	—	11,308	—	11,681	—	12,669	—	54,334	—	47,2
Cement	m.t.	128,433	1,905	133,823	2,019	155,804	2,405	627,085	9,522	562,398	8,8
Glass & Glass Products	—	—	1,983	—	1,989	—	2,075	—	9,113	—	8,4
Chinaware	—	—	5,383	—	5,677	—	5,849	—	25,655	—	21,0
Pearls	kg.	5,115	3,307	4,278	3,016	4,331	2,860	21,492	13,725	18,259	10,3
Base Metals	—	—	31,215	—	27,835	—	31,968	—	136,615	—	105,3
Iron & Steel	m.t.	170,882	29,090	150,457	25,841	174,041	29,464	745,883	127,395	658,075	94,6
Steel Plates (ungalvanized)	,,	42,228	6,741	37,199	6,099	40,438	6,474	188,307	30,073	164,932	20,8
Galvanized Steel Plates	,,	26,627	5,432	25,294	5,260	18,431	3,840	115,003	23,481	104,436	19,1
Non-ferrous Metals	,,	3,121	2,125	2,778	1,994	5,863	2.504	15,063	9,220	14,635	10,6
Metal Products	—	—	12,945	—	11,905	—	12,066	—	56,839	—	41,9
Machinery & Transportation Equipment	—	—	79,790	—	72,243	—	61,272	—	341,833	—	295,2
Machinery (excl. electric machines)	—	—	19,848	—	22,456	—	17,630	—	89,197	—	56,8
Textile Machines & Parts	—	—	4,585	—	5,269	—	4,181	—	21,215	—	9,1
Sewing Machines	—	166,322	4,280	174,994	4,507	148,987	3,882	778,501	20,148	777,631	20,5
Electric Machine	unit	—	20,734	—	23,024	—	22,508	—	95,635	—	58,8
Gen. Motors, Trans. & Alternators	—	—	2,449	—	2,346	—	2,228	—	9,925	—	7,0
Electrilc Bulbs	1,000 pcs.	34,648	970	35,916	1,044	34,043	1,052	153,979	4,467	138,661	3,7
Transportation Equipment	—	—	39,208	—	26,763	—	21,134	—	157,001	—	179,6
Railway Rolling Stock & Parts	—	—	725	—	1,241	—	1,757	—	4,648	—	7,4
Buses, Trucks	unit	1,267	2,760	1,522	3,408	1,994	4,876	6,748	15,602	2,881	6,9
Ships	G.T.	101,466	31,568	54,171	16,953	23,338	9,370	360,593	115,675	510,376	153,6
Miscellaneous	—	—	55,222	—	55,741	—	60,047	—	253,991	—	186,4
Clothing	—	—	18,689	—	18,441	—	20,621	—	86,315	—	67,2
Camera	unit	92,570	2,206	94,298	1,919	100,687	2,448	404,397	9,396	266,648	6,2
Toys	—	—	7,583	—	8,209	—	9,453	—	35,668	—	27,5
Live Animals not for Food	—	—	79	—	85	—	52	—	336	—	3
Re-export Goods	—	—	1,313	—	852	—	602	—	4,338	—	3,8

Note: Figures of group total include others than represented.

39. Imports by Major Articles

($ 1,000) (Ministry of Finance)

Articles	Units	1960								1959	
		March		April		May		Jan.— May		Jan.—May	
		Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value
Total Imports	—	—	435,194	—	355,005	—	384,953	—	1,869,820	—	1,411,330
Food	—	—	51,540	—	39,530	—	47,789	—	203,213	—	211,597
Cereals & Cereal Preparations	m.t.	405,473	27,161	322,289	24,175	429,694	29,759	1,677,769	114,961	1,793,451	127,202
Wheat	,,	293,687	19,859	163,743	10,897	270,817	17,993	1,038,717	69,623	879,998	59,219
Rice	,,	2,371	349	41,986	5,394	49,895	5,008	96,742	11,125	162,758	22,224
Barley	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	284,893	16,936
Maize (Corn)	,,	99,788	5,968	103,022	6,171	102,587	6,151	500,283	29,709	418,993	24,501
Fruit & Vegetables	,,	14,379	2,161	16,583	2,525	20,265	3,163	76,013	11,658	71,011	12,381
Sugar & Sugar Preparations	,,	202,650	16,728	99,001	7,628	117,044	8,983	643,972	50,214	633,834	52,581
Coffee	,,	692	657	568	509	674	571	3,751	3,346	3,475	3,402
Beverage & Tobacco	—	—	71	—	269	—	2,882	—	11,489	—	10,203
Tobacco	—	—	2	—	74	—	2,650	—	10,731	—	9,540
Raw Materials, except Fuels	—	—	213,584	—	179,071	—	190,021	—	951,596	—	640,629
Hides & Skins	m.t.	—	3,660	—	3,161	—	3,177	—	14,308	—	14,683
Oil Seeds	,,	217,667	24,336	112,623	14,028	98,844	11,297	775,091	88,422	634,365	67,188
Soy-beans	,,	147,391	14,263	60,814	6,038	61,885	6,051	510,958	49,117	426,048	40,082
Rubber	,,	26,160	19,880	21,678	16,263	20,341	15,267	113,107	86,258	80,598	47,884
Crude Rubber	,,	17,195	14,451	13,543	11,370	11,444	9,628	71,630	60,806	56,271	34,358
Lumber & Cork	—	—	15,612	—	15,775	—	15,384	—	71,405	—	41,544
Lumber	c.m.	536,298	15,387	543,337	15,600	527,883	15,053	2,465,135	70,336	1,808,543	40,525
Pulp & Waste Papers	—	—	2,050	—	2,931	—	3,151	—	13,264	—	7,201
Textile Fibres & Waste	m.t.	123,649	81,789	104,285	67,963	104,804	72,220	539,380	359 079	407,950	261,655
Wool	,,	16,273	24,060	15,324	22,107	16,746	23,773	81,237	117,690	74,520	85,734
Cotton	,,	92,933	50,969	73,773	40,012	74,293	42,491	382,682	209,004	274,144	146,115
Cotton, Ginned	,,	87,117	49,843	66,171	38,667	68,806	41,429	352,911	203,381	249,149	140,027
Hard & Bast Fibres	,,	12,635	3,678	13,477	3,598	12,046	3,699	66,618	18,826	46,382	10,954
Fertilizers & Non-metallic Minerals	—	—	8,794	—	7,388	—	7,827	—	40,730	—	29,309
Crude Fertilizers	m.t.	167,571	3,105	126,418	2,005	138,262	2,253	750,419	12,618	722,203	11,518
Salt	,,	192,168	1,699	205,988	1,763	153,731	1,373	884,069	7,672	709,231	5,831
Metal Ores & Metal Scrap	,,	1,761,648	55,411	1,653,222	50,314	2,120,826	60,104	8,680,575	269,601	5,878,697	164,407
Iron Ore	,,	1,217,060	17,779	1,162,760	16,868	1,422,037	19,989	5,714,006	82,284	3,670,021	50,644
Scrap Iron	,,	360,285	20,268	284,826	15,790	396,533	21,398	1,843,078	102,394	1,370,957	65,786
Non-ferrous Metal Ores	,,	171,625	10,620	192,654	10,688	287,922	11,255	1,065,178	54,153	808,447	34,257
Copper Ore	,,	35,278	6,111	39,014	6,195	32,489	4,770	182,051	28,910	122,352	16,365
Nickel Ore	,,	35,149	737	38,279	725	100,790	1,801	278,967	5,267	185,000	3,557
Aluminium Ore	,,	44,297	455	64,798	709	71,383	745	303,501	3,457	246,818	2,411
Manganese Ore	,,	24,523	826	10,749	356	28,924	900	100,729	3,194	114,952	3,726
Non-ferrous Metal Scrap	,,	12,678	6,739	12,982	6,964	14,334	7,453	58,313	30,741	29,072	13,716
Copper Scrap	,,	972	696	1,196	824	884	596	4,994	3,534	498	338
Brass Scrap	,,	9,377	5,052	9,465	5,107	10,403	5,427	41,607	22,139	23,954	11,885
Mineral Fuels	—	—	72,815	—	55,481	—	56,547	—	289,106	—	215,284
Coal	m.t.	579,128	10,241	690,922	12,152	633,922	10,982	2,917,071	51,250	1,807,200	33,417
Anthracite	,,	66,814	1,188	38,323	612	56,327	1,007	310,019	5,426	225,235	3,856
Bituminous (for coking)	,,	86,440	1,494	149,480	2,686	106,111	1,760	407,887	6,940	269,615	4,892
Petroleum	k.l.	3,737,655	61,122	2,520,192	41,783	2,800,203	44,438	14,114,199	231,881	9,529,249	178,544
Crude & Unrefined	,,	3,186,127	49,670	2,036,430	31,564	2,366,717	35,654	12,107,621	189,019	8,156,425	149,529
Heavy Oil	,,	531,034	9,635	452,814	8,265	421,463	7,544	1,881,751	33,838	1,285,298	23,595
Animal & Vegetable Oils	—	—	3,323	—	2,837	—	3,576	—	15,179	—	14,953
Animal Fats & Oils	m.t.	16,584	2,704	12,829	2,081	17,553	2,901	70,458	11,606	59,794	12,522
Beef Tallow	,,	16,309	2,629	12,319	1,960	14,950	2,358	66,999	10,795	57,414	11,859
Vegetable Oils	,,	1,541	486	1,924	582	1,750	571	9,620	2,984	8,363	2,046
Chemicals, Drugs	—	—	25,515	—	22,877	—	21,244	—	111,025	—	86,428
Inorganic Chemicals	—	—	1,732	—	1,491	—	1,525	—	7,328	—	5,152
Organic Chemicals	—	—	4,911	—	3,818	—	4,032	—	19,822	—	16,006
Potassic Fertilizers	m.t.	—	3,699	—	3,818	—	2,998	—	16,049	—	14,143
Synthetic Plastic Materials	,,	3,485	3,290	3,224	2,848	3,365	2,831	17,330	15,278	17,635	14,702
Manufactured Products by Materials	—	—	24,860	—	22,242	—	27,422	—	112,014	—	43,869
Textile Yarns & Fabrics	—	—	1,985	—	1,048	—	1,382	—	7,442	—	5,319
Base Metals	m.t.	91,307	18,525	160,735	17,674	164,780	22,889	604,115	85,914	105,959	25,512
Iron & Steel	,,	75,240	6,214	147,230	9,257	146,306	10,332	536,818	37,843	91,779	9,994
Non-ferrous Metals	,,	16,067	12,311	13,505	8,417	18,474	12,557	67,270	48,071	14,180	15,518
Copper	,,	9,798	7,392	5,841	4,470	7,337	5,468	31,810	24,094	4,740	3,426
Tin	,,	1,011	2,201	578	1,268	1,125	2,441	4,473	9,764	3,996	8,691
Machinery & Transportation Equipment	—	—	38,043	—	27,489	—	30,021	—	151,635	—	167,037
Machinery (excl. electric machines)	—	—	30,842	—	21,949	—	22,452	—	115,006	—	130,163
Electric Machines	—	—	2,655	—	2,160	—	3,249	—	14,706	—	16,721
Transportation Equipments	—	—	4,546	—	3,380	—	4,320	—	21,923	—	20,153
Passenger Cars, complete	unit	238	709	246	720	462	1,288	1,914	5,407	3,137	4,337
Aircraft & Parts	—	—	1,587	—	1,060	—	1,658	—	6,428	—	3,479
Miscellaneous	—	—	4,837	—	4,838	—	1,658	—	6,011	—	4,702
Re-import Goods	—	—	543	—	437	—	366	—	2,050	—	2,264

Note: Figures of group total include other items not represented above.

40. Spot Quotations on Tokyo Securities Exchange

Names of Shares	Authorized (Paid-up) Capital In million yen	Dividends	1960 July High	1960 July Low	1960 Aug. 15
Mining		%			
Mitsubishi Metal Mining	4,095	12	82	74	77
Nihon Mining	5,670	12	110	97	111
Sumitomo Metal Mining	3,218	12	80	78	77
Mitsui Metal Mining	4,800	15	80	73	75
Mitsui Mining	3,000	—	50	38	48
Mitsubishi Mining	5,400	—	40	38	40
Sumitomo Coal Mining	2,521	5	49	47	48
Furukawa Mining	3,472	5	52	48	50
Ube Industries	9,456	10	80	77	86
Teikoku Oil	4,000	12	126	109	124
Dowa Mining	3,197	10	122	110	112
Foodstuffs					
Nippon Suisan	3,500	6	89	75	95
Nippon Flour Mills	1,440	15	127	122	130
Nisshin Flour Milling	1,500	18	139	132	144
Dainippon Sugar Mfg.	792	25	405	401	401
Taito	600	30	400	385	—
Japan Beet Sugar Mfg.	1,350	16	212	170	210
Morinaga Confectionery	1,200	18	186	172	176
Meiji Confectionery	1,260	18	210	185	199
Nippon Breweries	2,800	18	402	388	402
Asahi Breweries	2,800	18	415	395	405
Kirin Breweries	4,151	20	563	540	562
Takara Shuzo	5,890	15	192	173	192
Japan Distilling	1,155	10	143	129	—
Honen Oil Mills	1,500	17	235	213	221
Nissin Oil Mills	1,000	17	161	150	164
Noda Soy Sauce	1,200	21	330	302	328
Ajinomoto	3,444	25	718	□ 463	483
Nippon Cold Storage	3,000	14	138	120	130
Textiles					
Toyo Spinning	8,062	16	112	104	110
Kanegafuchi Spinning	4,005	15	84	81	83
Dai Nippon Spinning	6,562	16	93	88	89
Fuji Spinning	3,600	14	73	70	72
Nisshin Cotton Spinning	2,028	22	166	157	160
Kurashiki Spinning	3,200	16	98	94	—
Nitto Spinning	1,700	12	130	113	118
Ohmi Kenshi Spinning	3,000	12	54	52	53
Japan Wool Textile	2,716	20	106	102	108
Daito Woollen Spinning	1,500	15	67	63	63
Teikoku Textile	1,220	8	52	50	52
Teikoku Rayon	8,400	12	154	□ 127	149
Toyo Rayon	12,000	18	308	285	311
Toho Rayon	1,545	10	81	73	75
Mitsubishi Rayon	2,480	12	124	110	127
Kurashiki Rayon	3,000	15	178	147	179
Asahi Chemical	(B) 8,000	18	255	235	239
Paper & Pulp					
Kokoku Pulp	3,120	—	30	26	27
Sanyo Pulp	3,176	10	52	50	51
Nippon Pulp Ind.	1,600	12	68	65	70
Kokusaku Pulp	2,144	5	49	46	51
Tohoku Pulp	2,588	5	50	47	50
Oji Paper	5,000	18	145	127	136
Honshu Paper	2,000	8	120	98	116
Jujo Paper	2,760	20	218	186	219
Mitsubishi Paper Mills	2,300	15	104	91	102
Chemical Indusries					
Toyo Koatsu Ind.	7,787	4	122	106	121
Nitto Chem. Ind.	4,152	5	143	136	140
Showa Denko	9,000	12	197	175	182
Sumitomo Chemical	8,000	12	296	267	297
Shin Nippon Chisso Hiryo	4,500	12	168	146	159
Nissan Chemical Ind.	2,163	—	93	79	85
Nippon Soda	1,696	8	100	83	98
Toyo Soda	1,530	15	145	116	128
Toa Gosei Chemical Ind.	2,917	12	143	113	138
Electro-Chemical Ind.	4,000	12	144	125	134
Shin-etsu Chemical Ind.	2,200	12	216	187	201
Mitsui Chemical Ind.	3,200	12	192	150	167
Kyowa Fermentation	2,460	10	156	140	144
Dainippon Celluloid	2,251	12	164	140	159
Nippon Chemical Ind.	800	15	117	103	111
Sankyo	1,320	18	172	145	181
Fuji Photo Film	2,500	18	212	195	200
Konishiroku Photo Ind.	1,800	—	138	125	129
Tokyo Electric Power	(A) 60,000	10	525	□ 500	502
Tokyo Gas	20,280	12	66	62	67

Names of Shares	Authorized (Paid-up) Capital In million yen	Dividends	1960 July High	1960 July Low	1960 Aug. 15
Coal & Petroleum		%			
Nippon Oil	10,000	15	174	154	
Showa Oil	3,000	12	143	130	
Maruzen Oil	11,025	15	133	120	
Mitsubishi Oil	2,807	10	234	215	
Toa Nenryo Kogyo	5,990	20	370	340	
Mitsubishi Chemical Ind.	10,000	12	224	□ 145	
Rubber, Glass & Ceramics					
Yokohama Rubber	2,000	10	155	130	
Asahi Glass	8,000	18	240	220	
Nippon Sheet Glass	2,500	20	366	330	
Nihon Cement	5,000	15	180	168	
Iwaki Cement	1,500	36	430	398	
Onoda Cement	12,000	13	108	101	
Nippon Toki	800	23	545	515	
Nippon Gaishi	1,000	20	560	480	
Metal Industries					
Yawata Iron & Steel	38,000	12	100	91	
Fuji Iron & Steel	33,000	12	91	89	
Kawasaki Steel	17,500	6	69	61	
Nippon Kokan	23,175	6	63	58	
Sumitomo Metal Ind.	17,812	6	62	59	
Kobe Steel	20,000	12	85	67	
Tokyo Rope	800	15	200	190	
Japan Light Metal	3,630	10	546	492	
Toyo Seikan	(A) 1,600	15	960	930	
Machinery					
Ebara Mfg.	1,200	20	565	522	
Nippon Seiko	1,600	15	317	288	
Toyo Bearing	1,300	20	340	308	
Koyo Seiko	14,000	15	332	304	
Electric Machinery					
Hitachi Ltd.	30,000	15	299	280	
Tokyo Shibaura Electric	25,000	15	282	258	
Mitsubishi Electric	19,200	15	278	□ 195	
Fuji Electric Mfg.	8,400	15	269	□ 181	
Furukawa Electric	6,000	12	187	150	
Nippon Electric	8,000	15	570	490	
Transportation Equipment					
Mitsubishi Shipbuilding & Engineering	11,200	18	125	116	
Mitsubishi Nippon Heavy Ind.	9,000	12	121	97	
Mitsui Shipbuilding & Engineering	4,500	15	95	85	
Mitsubishi Heavy Ind. Reorg.	12,348	12	263	234	
Ishikawajima Heavy Ind.	4,945	12	114	92	
Nissan Motor	11,000	15	393	□ 257	
Isuzu Motor	7,500	16	172	159	
Toyota Motor	10,500	20	438	409	
Precision Machinery					
Nippon Kogaku	582	—	178	155	
Canon Camera	1,600	10	194	171	
Other Manufacturing Industries					
Toppan Printing	750	18	415	397	
Nippon Musical Instrument	1,000	20	802	709	
Trading Companies					
Mitsui Bussan	6,223	14	457	410	
Mitsubishi Shoji	10,000	14	225	178	
Mitsukoshi	3,645	20	256	233	
Real Estate					
Mitsui Real Estate	1,300	15	549	501	
Mitsubishi Estate	5,160	15	346	327	
Heiwa Real Estate	1,323	12	190	176	
Transportation & Shipping					
Tobu Railways	2,400	12	122	119	
Tokyo El. Express Railway	4,500	12	100	97	
Nippon Express	(B) 21,600	12	130	118	
Nippon Yusen	11,400	—	61	53	
Osaka Shosen	7,600	—	32	27	
Nitto Steamship	6,000	—	51	42	
Mitsui Steamship	5,500	—	47	41	
Iino Kaiun	13,200	—	30	27	
Mitsubishi Shipping	4,800	—	44	38	
Warehouse & Entertainment					
Mitsubishi Warehouse	1,200	10	108	98	
Shochiku Motion Picture	2,772	—	55	51	
Nikkatsu	3,366	12	62	53	

Notes: (A) 500 yen shares. (B) 100 yen shares. Rest are all 50 yen shares. □ ex-new

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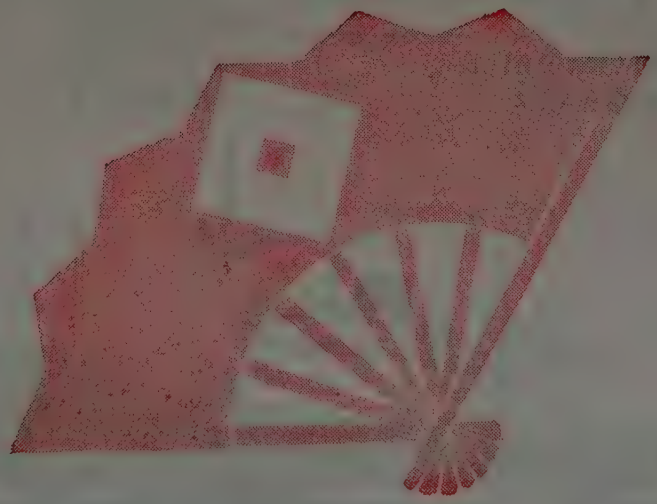

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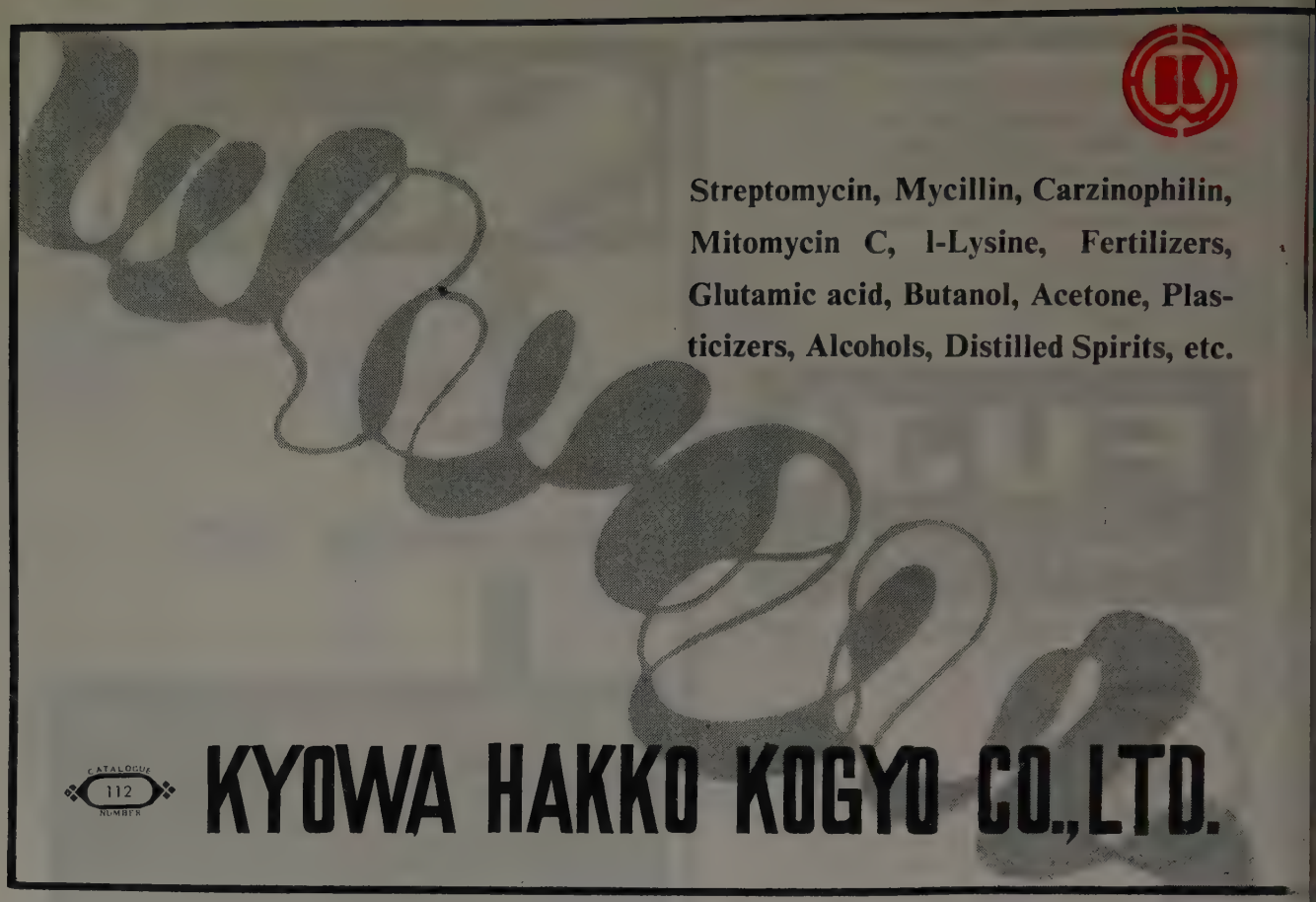

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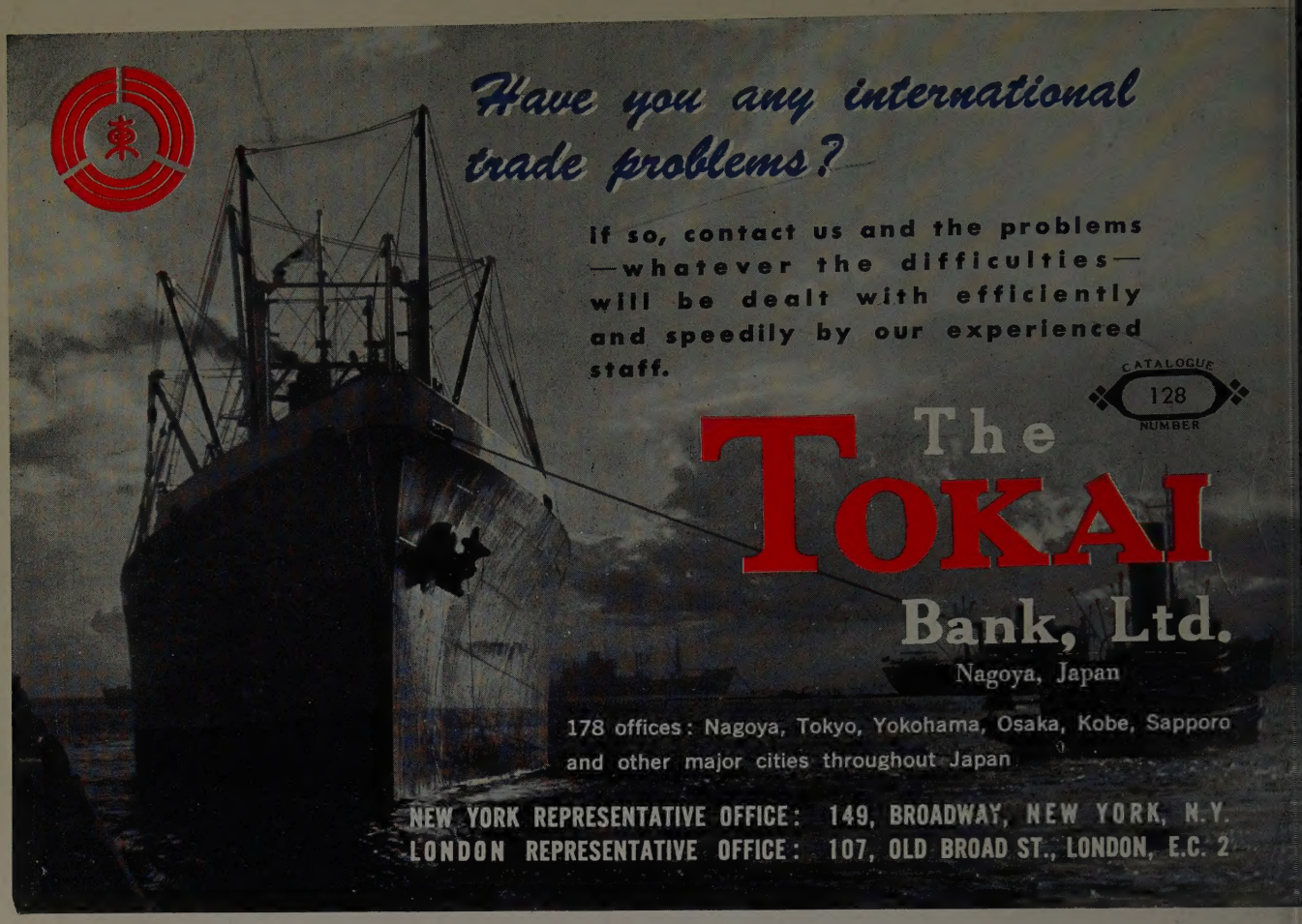
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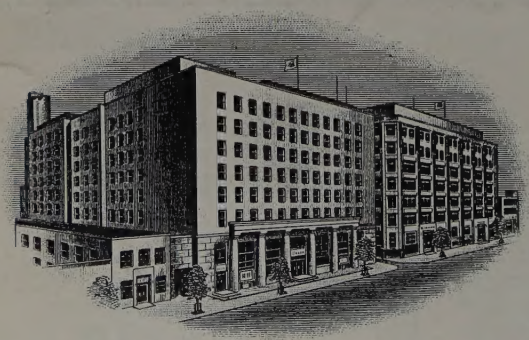

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